DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Showers, fresh soutnerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,560. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41¼c; cash cotton, 7 9-16c.

FOREIGN.—Dispatches from Durban, Natal, state that communication with Estcourt has been cut off. It is reported that Gen. Joubert is closing in on the latter place. President Krüger has refused to allow the United States Consul at Pretoria to act for the British on the ground that the relations of this country with Great Britain prejudice claims of neutrality. It is reported that the Boers are repairing the bridges they recently destroyed in Cape Colony. Col. Baden-Powell sends word that he is holding out at Mafeking. Gen. Joubert says he repulsed a recent sortie at Ladysmith. Reports of recent British victories near Ladysmith are discredited in London. The state banquet in honor of the Emperor and Empress of Germany occurred last night at Windsor. There were 140 guests present, among them being Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate. M. Guerin was yesterday on the stand before the Senate High Court at Paris. The rumor that there is a hitch in the Samoa deal is denied from London. The ex-King of Mosquito was yesterday married at Kingston.—Pages 5 and 7.

Page 1.

Mrs. Dewey signed a deed transferring to the Admiral's son all her right and title to the house in Washington presented to Dewey by the people.

The one hundred and thirty-first annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce was held at Delmonico's last night. Gov. Roosevelt, ex-Speaker Reed, President Hadley of Yale, and Whitelaw Reid were the speakers. The occasion was largely one of welcome to ex-Speaker Reed, who received a notable ovation.

Page 3.

Vice President Garret A. Hobart died yesterday at his home in Paterson, N. J. Funeral services will be held Saturday, at which Mr. McKinley will be present.

Page 4.

Aaron Wolfsohn, a St. Louis salesman, who was thought to have died in Los Angeles six months ago, and on whose life $10,000 in insurance had been paid, was found yesterday in Chicago. He knew nothing of his own supposed death.

Page 5.

Gov. Roosevelt decided yesterday that he will appoint a Commissioner at once to investigate the charges made against District Attorney Gardiner by the City Club.

Page 7.

The window glass jobbers, who have been in session here, formed an association divided into Eastern and Western sections.

Corporation Counsel Whalen has advised Commissioner Scannell that he has no right to reduce in rank a fireman by way of punishment.

Evidence was taken yesterday in the suit of W. J. Logan against William Rockefeller and others, in which ex-Speaker Reed appears as one of the counsel for the defense.

A meeting of delegates of various Brooklyn organizations will be held to-morrow evening to consider steps in the fight against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. A mass meeting may be held some evening next week.

Page 8.

President Clausen of the Park Board yesterday gave the Manhattan Railway until Dec. 21 to act on the notice to quit Battery Park.

Much speculation is being indulged in in yachting circles over the cabled gossip that Sir Thomas Lipton's next challenger for the America's Cup will be schooner rigged.

As a result of the meeting of the Committee on Protests of the County Canvassers last night, the election of Edward Stone to the Assembly from the Thirty-first District is indicated.

Mr. Croker is said to be working for harmony in the Kings County Democratic organization, and certain conferences have led to a revival of the talk of transferring the leadership to a triumvirate composed of Messrs. Shevlin, Coffey, and McCarren.

After a brief session at Chicago yesterday the Democratic National Executive Committee adjourned. The prevailing impression among the members is that the Chicago platform will be reaffirmed and that planks will be added opposing trusts and imperialism.

Riverside Drive, between Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth Streets, the site selected by the Grand Army of the Republic for New York's Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, has been approved by the Municipal Art Commission, which also approved the plaster bust of Orestes Augustus Brownson.

Page 9.

Hotchkiss & Wilicox, brokers, of 50 Broadway, failed yesterday.

James Jeffries and James J. Corbett were matched yesterday to fight for the world's championship next September.

Some improvement was shown in the work of Princeton's 'Varsity eleven yesterday in their practice game with the college team.

Page 11.

The People's Telephone Corporation has ordered its cables and will start stringing them in the subways down town in about a week. The Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America yesterday renewed its advances to the People's concern, which it desires to absorb.

Page 14.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation sent a memorial to President McKinley suggesting amendments to the Customs Administration act.

Though thirty-five talesmen were examined yesterday, not one of them was chosen as a juror for the trial of Roland B. Molineux for the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams.

The school teachers of Manhattan and the Bronx are to be paid for October, according to the schedule in effect before the passage of the Ahearn law, their right to increased salaries to be determined later.

The Board of Aldermen elected Abraham L. Bennett (Dem.) as Alderman from the Seventeenth District of Kings County to succeed a deceased Republican member. The Republicans protested against the action of the majority.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Amusements.—Page 4.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Markets.—Page 12.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

THE ARMSTRONG WILL CONTEST.

Union College Will Receive Only One-half of the Estate.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down a decision affirming the decision of the lower courts in the contest over the will of the late Thomas Armstrong of Plattsburg, who died in 1897, and willed all his property, amounting to $200,000, to the Union College of Schenectady, entirely ignoring his wife and children, who at once brought suit to declare the will invalid.

The decision of the Court of Appeals established the testamentary capacity of Armstrong, but, according to the statutes, only one-half of the estate goes to Union College, while the other half goes to the relatives of the deceased.

Capt. Crandall's Body Found.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 21.—The body of Capt. James Crandall, who was drowned off New London three weeks ago, was picked up at Montauk Point last Tuesday, brought here, and buried to-day. Crandall was a sailing master aboard the schooner yacht Fleetwing, an ocean racer in 1866. The body drifted fifty miles.

Chile Acts on Claims Commission.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Nov. 21.—Congress has approved the renewal of the Chilean Claims Commission, or the Washington Tribunal, according to the convention with the United States.

"Tell Him to His Teeth"

That Bensolyptus Tooth Powder is the best antiseptic dentifrice you ever found. At all druggists.—Adv.

TROOPS AND MOB BATTLE

Negro Regular Cavalry Fights with Mexicans in Texas.

THOUSANDS OF SHOTS FIRED

Military Officers Assert that Trouble Was Unprovoked, While State Authorities Blame the Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Nov. 21.—The trouble which has been brewing for some time between the people of Rio Grande City and the negro troops of the Ninth Cavalry at Fort Ringgold came to a climax last night, when a pitched battle took place between the negro garrison and several hundred armed men from the town. It is said that fully 3,000 shots were fired. One man was probably fatally injured and another slightly wounded.

Capt. W. M. Day, commander of Fort Brown, is now en route to Fort Ringgold with fifty men of the Ninth Cavalry. Major Thompson has started from Fort McIntosh with a detachment of the Ninth Cavalry. Col. Roberts left here with a detachment of the Twenty-fifth Infantry at noon to-day. He goes to take charge of affairs. The Adjutant General of the State troops has ordered every available Texas Ranger to Rio Grande City.

Lieut. Rubottom, in command at Fort Ringgold, asserts that the soldiers were in barracks at 7 o'clock and that the attack was unprovoked. He adds that the assault was so fierce that he was forced at last to order out the gatling gun to silence the fire from the assailants.

It is reported that during the fighting several houses were struck by bullets and women and children were sent out of town. The townspeople assert that the negroes were the aggressors.

When the department sent two colored regiments to garrison Texas posts, the Mexican population at the frontier posts made a fight upon the negro soldiers because of the social attentions which the colored soldiers paid the Mexican girls and which the latter did not repel. This tension resulted in a fight between the negro soldiers and the police in Laredo four weeks ago, as a result of which the War Department decided to abandon Fort McIntosh at Laredo.

The negro soldiers in Fort Ringgold rioted in Rio Grande City Oct. 9, two soldiers being shot and three being dragged to jail and fined. Since then the soldiers have complained that their position at Ringgold was unbearable; that the people of the town were tormenting them and shooting from the town into the reservation.

Later reports to-day say that the military authorities now have full control over the soldiers at the fort, and that not a man is permitted to approach or leave the reservation. The entire male population in and around Rio Grande City is under arms, with armed Mexicans flocking into the town from the near-by ranches.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 21.—This afternoon Gov. Sayers sent the following telegram to the Secretary of War at Washington:

"Please direct immediate impartial and searching investigation into the conduct of negro soldiers at Fort Ringgold, Starr County, Texas, last night. Also issue order for immediate removal of troops.

"Following telegram just received from the County Judge of Starr County:

"'Negro soldiers at Fort Ringgold deployed in a ravine at the south edge of town at 7 P. M., and fired over 1,500 shots into and over the town. The fusillade continued at intervals over one and one-half hours. One citizen wounded in his house. Houses all over town penetrated by balls. Women and children fled to woods and ranches. Population terrorized. I fear the people may decide to avenge themselves for this dastardly act. Civil authorities would be powerless to control. I understand that Lieut. Robottom commanding directed this cowardly assault. No cause for the act. Wire Washington and San Antonio for searching investigation and removal of troops at once.

"'JOSEPH D. SAYERS,
"'Governor of Texas.'"

Gov. Sayers received the following official message from the commanding General, McKibbin, in charge of Texas Division, United States Army, from his headquarters in San Antonio:

San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 21.

Gov. Sayers, Austin, Texas:

The following dispatch has just been received:

"Fort Ringgold, Nov. 20.

"'Adjutant General Department of Texas, San Antonio:

"'Every man in garrison last night. Citizens began firing on our guard at 7. Troop D and scouts placed on guard around garrison. Enemy opened terrific fire on garrison at 7:30 on side next to Rio Grande City and continued for some time. Our men, obliged to protect garrison, fired several volleys. Finally ordered out Gatling gun and silenced enemy's fire. None of our men hurt; no trouble since, but rumors of gathering in country. If true, may need more troops. Cannot treat with citizens, who will not even respect United States mail carrier; unsafe for garrison. Shall I send men after mail? RUBOTTOM.'"

Have troops of cavalry from Fort Brown to proceed by forced march to Ringgold. Am taking every possible precaution to prevent further trouble. Will keep you advised. Please wire me any information you may obtain. McKIBBEN,
Commanding General.

Upon receipt of these telegrams, Gov. Sayers orders Adjt. Gen. Scurry to the scene of action, and he is now on his way.

HENRY ALLEN & CO. SUED.

Cincinnati Man Wants $1,000,000 for Commissions.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 21.—Henry Veazey of Cincinnati, a traveling salesman for the whisky firm of Frank Tullidge & Co., is in New York, consulting with his lawyers about a suit for a very large sum of money, said to be $1,000,000. The defendants are Henry Allen & Co. of New York, stock brokers. Sidney H. Stricker of this city, counsel for Mr. Veazey, is now in New York in consultation with Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, who will be associate counsel in the case. The nature of the suit has not been fully divulged, but it is said to be for commissions. The following statement by Adam Stricker, brother of Sidney Stricker, gives all that is known of the case here:

"I am not familiar with all the details of the suit. I know that it involves $1,000,000 which Mr. Veazey claims is due him from Allen & Co., for commissions for business which he transacted with and for the firm. I also know that every effort was made to keep the case quiet by Allen & Co., and if possible it will be heard behind closed doors in New York City. That it will be bitterly contested there is no doubt, and will be fought out in all of the courts in New York State."

"Tullidge & Co. of this city are in nowise connected with the suit."

A member of the firm of Henry Allen & Co. said last night that Veazey was suing them for $1,000,000, alleging that he gave them information in 1893 about whisky and sugar prices, thus causing them to make $2,000,000. According to his claim, it had been agreed that he was to get one-half of the profits, or $1,000,000.

Verdict Against Knights of Pythias.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Nov. 21.—A jury in the Civil Court this morning returned a verdict for $2,085 in favor of Mrs. Anna Foster against the endowment rank, Knights of Pythias. Her husband was found dead a year ago, and suicide was alleged. On these grounds the insurance organization refused to pay the policy.

The finest whiskey on the market to-day is "Old Saratoga," made by Rosskam, Gerstley & Co. Acker, Merrall & Condit sell it.—Adv.

DEATH OF COL. CLARKE.

Story of the Enoch Arden Order Associated with the Career of the ex-Army Officer.

Col. Alpheus E. Clarke died on Monday at his home, 63 Grand Street, Jersey City, of heart disease. His body yesterday was conveyed for burial to Uniontown, Penn., where he had a sister and other relatives living. He was fifty-seven years old. Col. Clarke came into rather conspicuous notice about three years ago through an episode which had its beginning when he was a young Lieutenant stationed at Fort Hamilton. Death brought down the curtain on what was probably the finale of a story which is of the Enoch Arden order.

It was in the early seventies that Lieut. Clarke met at Fort Hamilton a young Scotch woman, who lived in the village. Though but in her twenties, she had been married several years and divorced from William G. Clark, a sportsman known as "Buffer" Clark, who is said to be living in St. Louis now. The Lieutenant, a native of Pennsylvania, and not then thirty, had been in the civil war, and had come out of it with the brevet rank of Colonel of Volunteers. He had then joined the regular army, being appointed Second Lieutenant in the Third Artillery in 1866, and later in the same year a First Lieutenant. He met and fell in love with the young woman, and they were married. She went to live on the Government reservation and moved in the army community, active in its social life. A child was born, which died in its infancy. The Lieutenant later was sent to a Western post. His wife was left to follow with their household goods. When she was ready to move a dispatch came one day saying that her husband had been killed by the Indians.

Months had rolled by when Mrs. Clarke accepted the attentions of Sylvester Folsom, who is a barber in Fort Hamilton, and they were married. A child was born to them. He is now nineteen years old. Mr. and Mrs. Folsom had been married about twelve years when a friend of the barber's told him that Lieut. Clarke was still alive. The barber told his wife, but she would not believe it. The barber, satisfied that his wife's former husband still lived, separated from her. Folsom was arrested for non-support, and in the New Utrecht Court was ordered to pay something toward the support of his son and his mother.

To eke out a livelihood the woman opened a small candy store on Fort Hamilton Avenue, near Ninety-third Street, and she still keeps it. Three years ago a man entered the candy store. He wore goggles, according to the story told at the time, and made inquiries about Lieut. Clarke, who was, he said, an old friend of his. Mrs. Folsom eyed the stranger closely. She asked if he was not Lieut. Clarke. The man hurriedly left the store, but the woman followed and succeeded in removing his disguise. It was the Lieutenant. He returned to the store, and it was said afterward there was a reconciliation. Clarke was staying at a hotel in New York, and his wife called there the next day. He was out, and he disappeared soon afterward. Later his wife had him arrested in Jersey City. The case, however, was dropped.

Col. Clarke has lived in Jersey City ever since.

His sister, Miss S. L. Clarke of Uniontown was apprised of his death, and a Judge Ewing and a Mr. Howell of Uniontown, both cousins, came on to arrange for the removal of his body.

During the day his wife called at the house, but was not permitted to enter. She went away threatening to send a detective, but she did not return and no detective called.

It was said at the house last night that Col. Clarke had made a settlement with her long ago, and that he held a quit claim from all monetary demands.

The Army Register shows that Col. Clarke resigned from the army in 1873, or soon after he left Fort Hamilton, and it was said yesterday that after leaving the army he went into mining in Pennsylvania and made a fortune, but it was also said that he leaves no property.

SENATOR HAYWARD WORSE.

Mental Condition Excites Solicitude of His Physician.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Nov. 21.—While physically not much changed, Senator Hayward's mental condition has grown decidedly worse—so much so that his physician is fearful of an inflammation of the brain.

The Senator had some rest last night, but seems to be improving very slowly, if at all. His right arm seems to be completely dead, the sensatory nerves and muscles being alike useless.

STRIKE ON A POWER HOUSE.

Chicago Union Calls Off All the Building Trades.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—The work of constructing the Northwestern Elevated Road's power house at Fullerton and Southport Avenues has been stopped. A complaint reached the headquarters of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union Saturday that the Merchants' Transfer Company was putting up a traveling crane at the power house and employing non-union men.

The business agent of the union investigated the report and demanded that all the building trades be called off the work. Herman Lilian called off the forty laborers at work on the plant yesterday and James Murray of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union called off the members of his union this morning.

MISS DAISY POST HURT.

Injured in a Carriage Accident in the F. W. Vanderbilt Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 21.—A rumor reached here to-night of a serious accident to Miss Daisy Post of New York at the F. W. Vanderbilt place, at Hyde Park, Dutchess County.

It is said, as Miss Post was riding through the grounds surrounding the mansion yesterday afternoon behind a new span of horses, the coachman lost control of the animals and they ran away, overturning the carriage.

Miss Post is said to have received a great shock, and after she was taken to the house a doctor was hurriedly called, and Mrs. Vanderbilt was overheard to say that she feared one of Miss Post's limbs had been fractured.

The strictest secrecy regarding the accident is observed by everybody about the place. All that could be learned there to-night was that Miss Post was not seriously hurt.

ANTI-QUAY CONFERENCE.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Watres Joins Opposition to Regular Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—Political interest in this city was centred in the conference at the Hotel Stratford of the leaders in the movement which has for its object the overthrow of the leadership of Col. M. S. Quay in the Republican Party of Pennsylvania.

It developed one big surprise, regarded from the standpoint of the adherents of Col. Quay. The surprise in question was the participation in the proceedings of ex-Lieut. Gov. Louis A. Watres of Luzerne County, who up to this time has always been looked upon as a stalwart supporter of the Beaver statesman.

Mr. Watres is at present a member of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee. Just what grounds he has for coming out in opposition to the regular organization at this time is not publicly known as yet.

Mr. Watres ran for Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket in 1890, with George W. Delamater as the candidate for Governor. Delamater was defeated by Robert E. Pattison by about 16,000 majority and Watres was elected by about the same majority.

New York to Cleveland, 14 Hours.

By the New York Central's Lake Shore Limited, 5:30 P. M. New York—7:45 A. M. Cleveland. Every day in the year. No excess fare.—Adv.

AN ARMY TO SEAT TAYLOR

Twenty Thousand Kentuckians Offer to Help Him.

DEMOCRATS ARE LOSING HOPE

Goebel's Attitude, However, Continues Unchanged—Declares He Will Be the Next Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 21.—The Kentucky Democrats are in a despondent mood. The refusal of the Jefferson County Commissioners to do Goebel's bidding has greatly disconcerted them. They generally share in the popular belief that their candidate will not fill the Gubernatorial chair.

It is stated by Taylor's friends that he will be given the certificate of election, and in the face of two repudiations at the hands of the very men he appointed to office, Goebel will not dare to bring his contest before the Legislature, for he now knows from hints that have been dropped that a certain but sufficient number of the Legislature will refuse to unseat Taylor after the State Board has acted, from the fact that the State Board is composed of Goebel's friends, appointed by him for the very contingency that now exists, though they cannot be driven to override public opinion.

The Jefferson County Board was not in session to-day on account of being engaged in tabulating the vote which gives Taylor 3,401 plurality and the other Republican candidates somewhat less. The board, when it resumes to-morrow, will, it is positively asserted, certify the vote, and the injunction asked by the Republicans will be withdrawn. This is due to the fact that the Democrats, seeing their fight hopeless, have failed to file notice of contest.

Taylor's official plurality in the State is 2,232, against which Goebel has filed contests aggregating 2,849 votes, but with little show of gaining them.

The motion to reject the vote of the City of Louisville will be argued, but it is stated upon the best information that the Commissioners will refuse to do so.

In spite of the apparent certainty of the friends and supporters of Taylor, there are many rumors and some fears that even should the certificate be issued to Taylor there will be trouble. This feeling is intensified to some extent by the emphatic statement of Goebel, who says:

"I will be the next Governor."

Should armed interference become necessary, there is little doubt that Taylor will have strong support.

Mass meetings were held in twenty counties to-day, at which the anti-Goebel men offered to Gov. Bradley enough volunteers to put an army of 20,000 men in the field inside of twenty-four hours to seat Taylor as Governor.

Stirring speeches were made, in which leading citizens said that Goebel should not be seated; that they would shoulder guns to put Taylor in office if necessary. If the spirit of many of the resolutions is carried out, there may soon be civil war in Kentucky. The following was signed by leading Green County citizens:

"If the Democrats insist on stealing their way into office by casting out the pluralities for Taylor and the Republican ticket, Green County raises her voice against such an outrage of the ballot box, and if necessary can furnish 500 patriots to assist in inaugurating William S. Taylor, the man whom a majority of the people have elected Governor of Kentucky."

From Harlan County has already come assurance from leading citizens, including the County Judge, County Attorney, Sheriff, Postmaster, and United States Commissioner, that: "We, together with 1,000 able-bodied citizens of this county, have tendered our services to Gov. Bradley and Gen. W. S. Taylor to inaugurate Gen. Taylor and maintain him in the office to which he was elected, however any State Election Board or any Legislature may decide."

In Jackson County the anti-Goebellites pledged themselves to send 2,000 armed men to seat Taylor at the point of bayonets, if the Governor should so order.

MUTUAL LIFE BUYS IN RUSSIA?

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 21.—It is reported the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York has concluded an arrangement for the purchase of 4 per cent. bonds of the Vladi-Kavkas and Southeastern Railway to the value of 20,000,000 rubles, which the agents of the company believe will find a market in the United States.

GIRL MAY GET $1,000,000.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 21.—A Steven's Point (Wis.) special to The Pioneer-Press says that Miss Hattie Smith, the eighteen-year-old daughter of a retired farmer, Thomas Smith, has been chosen as heiress to $1,000,000. Miss Smith's granduncle, Richard Smith, a wealthy business man of Glasgow, Scotland, has signed a contract to settle $1,000,000 on Miss Smith when she arrives at twenty-one years of age in consideration of her going to Glasgow to live with the old gentleman and brighten his last years. She will go to Glasgow in August. Her uncle is ninety-two years old.

SUES TOLEDO TINNERS' UNION.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 21.—Louis Erne today brought suit for $10,000 against the entire membership of Toledo Tinners' Union No. 6, of the Amalgamated Association of Sheet and Metal Workers. His cause for action is that he was employed on May 17, 1899, by a local firm. On that date he applied for admission into the union, but was rejected.

On Nov. 11 last he was discharged, his employer telling him that his work was in every way satisfactory, but that he would be boycotted by labor unions if he longer retained him. Plaintiff alleges conspiracy against himself, his wife, and three children.

This is the first suit of the kind filed against a labor union in Ohio.

BICYCLES AND SERVANT GIRLS.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—The Court of Appeals in a decision handed down to-day in the case of Rice vs. Butler holds that a bicycle is not an article of necessity for a girl under age working out as a domestic.

The plaintiff, who is a domestic residing in Syracuse, brought action against defendant through her guardian to rescind a contract of sale of a bicycle and recover the purchase money on such contracts on the ground of infancy. The County Court dismissed the complaint, but the Appellate Division reversed this judgment, and now this court reverses the judgment of the medium court, holding with the County Court.

OUSTED FROM SOLDIERS' HOME.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 21.—Several veterans, inmates of the Soldiers' Home at Kearny, were dismissed from the institution to-day. They were those who refused to give up a portion of their pension money for their board. The action was not a surprise to them. They expected it, and had refused to pay in order that the matter might be tested in the courts.

It is confended that the management of the home, which receives support from the State, had no right to take a portion of the pension money of the veteran inmates as board, and that in doing so the law was violated. The veterans have an association, which has engaged former Prosecutor E. W. Crane to bring a test case. Action will now be taken.

Unapproached Service.

The New York Central has eight trains every day to Chicago; six to Cleveland; three to St. Louis; two to Cincinnati; two to Toronto; four to Montreal; five to Detroit; twelve to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, including the famous Empire State Express; sixteen between New York and Albany and Troy.—Adv.

SON GETS DEWEY'S HOUSE

The Admiral's Wife Transfers the Home to George G. Dewey.

WAS PART OF ORIGINAL PLAN

Dewey Will Occupy Until His Death the Home Presented to Him by the People.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—George Goodwin Dewey, Admiral Dewey's only son, is now the owner of the residence presented to the Admiral by the American people.

Papers were prepared and signed early today by which Mrs. Mildred McLean Dewey transfers all rights and title to the property known as 1,747 Rhode Island Avenue, this city, to George Goodwin Dewey. This is the property which yesterday Admiral Dewey transferred to Mrs. Dewey. The papers making the new transfer probably will be placed on file to-morrow morning.

In explanation of the transaction practically completed to-day a relative of the Dewey family made this statement:

"Admiral and Mrs. Dewey have transferred to the former's son, George Goodwin Dewey, the title to the home presented to the Admiral by the people of this country. It will continue to be the home of the Admiral and Mrs. Dewey so long as he may live. It may be desirable now to say that it was the wish of both the Admiral and Mrs. Dewey to provide for a proper succession to the property. The transfer of today completes the transaction begun yesterday and is only the carrying out of the original intention of both the Admiral and Mrs. Dewey.

"By all those interested in the matter the method of transfer adopted was considered the best and safest that could have been followed. It is to be considered, naturally, that the transfer was to be the act of Mrs. Dewey as well as of the Admiral. It was her desire that she should release any claim she might have to the property through her marriage to the Admiral, and to do this the transfer was made through her to the Admiral's son as soon as was practicable. Through the method adopted no dispute ever can arise over the disposition of the property."

Some of the Admiral's friends explain the transaction in this way: Admiral Dewey, it is said, was anxious that the house, as the gift of the people, should descend to his son, and that no question of the young man's right to it should ever come up. Though the Admiral is in perfect health, he is no longer young, and his feeling was that the American people would prefer that when he dies his son should inherit their gift. Mrs. Dewey, it is said, was of the same opinion.

The transfer to her in the first instance was made because she wished to be able herself to transfer the property to her stepson. Mrs. Dewey's reason for this, it is hinted, was that in case the Admiral within a few days after his marriage should deed the house over to his son it would create endless unfriendly conjecture as to herself and would give rise to a false idea of the Admiral's regard for her. As she was heartily desirous that young George Dewey should have the house, such conjectures would be both false and cruel. Mrs. Dewey therefore proposed the house be deeded to her, so that she could make a present of it to the young man.

Neither she nor the Admiral, it is said, foresaw the position in which they are now placed by this formality, and neither supposed that they would be so misunderstood.

REACTION AGAINST WAR HEROES.

Much Feeling in Washington Over Transfer of the House to Mrs. Dewey.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—A subject which is much discussed just now is the probable effect of Admiral Dewey's transfer of his house upon the home fund for Admiral Schley. The general opinion is that it will injure the fund, at least as far as Washington is concerned. The attitude of the public in the matter of the Admiral's home has changed vastly. The deed of the house is the great subject of conversation, overshadowing even the Vice President's death, and there is no doubt that the Admiral has injured himself. A great many storekeepers have taken down pictures of Dewey which until yesterday ornamented their walls. Hisses have greeted Dewey's name in some of the theatres. Some one has got out a black-bordered mourning card, with these words in heavy black lettering, "Sic transit gloria mundi (Monday)," and below it the names, one under the other, "Hobson," "Dewey."

The names of Dewey and Hobson were coupled in conversation everywhere before this card appeared, and the talk indicates a reaction against war heroes. It is this which causes some people to express fear as to the effect upon the Schley fund. Nowhere can the feeling be as deep as it is here in Washington, where every one takes a personal interest in Dewey as a neighbor, and the reaction is great. Even the réconveyance of the house to Dewey's son does not moderate the hostile criticism, for it is being bitterly said that this was done only as a concession to public opinion.

COLUMBUS INVITES DEWEY.

Delegation Presents Him with Gold Tablet Suitably Engraved.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—A delegation of representative citizens of Columbus, Ohio, called upon Admiral Dewey at his home today and extended to him an invitation to visit Columbus, as a guest of the city and State at his convenience. The Admiral accepted the invitation, but the date of his visit will be determined at some time in the near future.

The delegation brought with it one of the most valuable invitations ever presented to a public official. It is a solid tablet made of the gold from twelve twenty-dollar gold pieces, with a base plate rectangular in shape, in the centre of which, and slightly raised above the base, is another plate of smaller dimensions. Artistic engravings of Dewey, Christopher Columbus, the flagship Olympia, and the Santa Maria adorn the plate, which is otherwise beautifully decorated and appropriately inscribed.

THE DEWEY HOUSE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES I read an article stating that Admiral Dewey was about to transfer the house given to him by the American people to his wife. As I feel considerable interest in this matter I take this occasion to call attention to the fact that the American people gave the house to Admiral Dewey in recognition of his great public service, and I for one feel very sorry to have it pass out of his individual control, especially in so short a time after it was presented to him. Of course we cannot object to his wife having her dower interest in it, but let it stand in his own name as long as the Admiral lives, and at his death let it pass to a "Dewey" and no one else. Let it be called the "Dewey House." Perhaps if you would give this communication a little space in your valuable paper you would learn the sentiment of the public.

CONSTANT READER.
West New Brighton, S. I., Nov. 15, 1899.

THE PEOPLE'S FEELINGS HURT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"All the world loves a lover," but all the world loves a hero more. The American people loved a hero. They gathered from far and near by thousands and by millions to testify their love and admiration. But even that was not enough. "Let our hero have a home among us," they said. The golden response came in from East and West, North and South, and with affectionate pride the house beautiful was given. It was to the hero, not to the lover, that it was given. Is it quite gracious, quite courteous, that the hero should let the people's gift so lightly go away to one whom, however worthy and however much beloved by the hero, they do not know?

The sense of the perfect fitness of things is just a little disturbed. The people's "feelings" are a little—well, just a little hurt.

New York, Nov. 15, 1899. R. O. M.

Everard's Alf & Alf is a carefully bottled mixture of the finest old ale and porter.—Adv.

WILLIAM F. MILLER ARRESTED.

Manager of the Franklin Syndicate Sued for $50,000 for Slander by E. L. Blake.

William F. Miller, manager of the Franklin Syndicate, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell of Kings County on an order of arrest granted by Justice Bookstaver in a civil suit for $50,000 damages for slander brought by E. L. Blake of 20 Broad Street, the editor of a financial paper. Miller has been doing business at 144 Floyd Street, Brooklyn. He has flooded the country with circulars promising investors 10 per cent. per month on their investments.

Money has simply poured into Miller's coffers from all parts of the country, and Reno B. Billington of 49-51 Chambers Street, counsel for Blake, is authority for the statement that Miller received $81,000 yesterday and paid out $36,000. "So great was the crush," continued Mr. Billington, "that the stoop of the house on Floyd Street was broken by the people anxious to invest their money with Miller. When I was there to-day, there was a string of people, mostly domestics and workingmen, extending almost to Marcy Avenue."

For some time Mr. Blake, in his paper, has attacked Miller and his methods, and he has also sent out "warning" cards advising people to leave Miller alone and give him a wide berth. A patron of Miller's at Media, Penn., received one of these notices, and he sent Miller a very inquisitive letter.

By return mail, it is said, Miller responded, saying that Blake was a blackmailer, and that Deputy Sheriffs from three counties had been unable to locate him or his office. The Media man sent this letter to Blake, and he made it the basis for his suit. Justice Bookstaver fixed the bail at $5,000, which was furnished.

Mr. Blake and his counsel, Mr. Billington, admitted that up to date Miller has met every obligation on demand, and say he has made so much money that he had to build vaults in the Floyd Street house. It is said that Miller employs a clerical force of nearly fifty persons. Robert J. Ammon is Miller's counsel, but neither he nor his principal would discuss the arrest last night. Miller, according to a notice posted in his office, will receive no investment of less than $50.

DEATH'S RAVAGES IN A FAMILY.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Miss Jane Hewitt died this morning of pneumonia, aged seventy years. Her sister, Miss Maria Hewitt, died on Sunday, and William Hewitt, their brother and an ex-policeman, is very ill. The Misses Hewitt's funeral will be held at 10 A. M. Thursday. Another sister, Mrs. Ann McKinney, aged seventy-seven years, also died this morning. Mrs. McKinney's husband was buried last week.

HEIRS WANTED FOR $150,000.

Search for Them in New York, Pennsylvania, and California.

GENEVA, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The heirs of John Clenard Gregory, who died in Los Angeles, Cal., are being sought for in this city.

Mr. Gregory was formerly a resident of Geneva. He left here several years ago for the oil districts of Pennsylvania, and from there went to California. He left an estate valued at $150,000.

ELECTRIC COMPANY LOSES SUIT.

Woman Touched Bush Charged with "Loose Electricity."

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 21.—A decision in one of the most famous electricity cases that has come before a Connecticut court for adjudication was rendered by Judge Wheeler of the Superior Court this afternoon, by which the plaintiff is awarded $2,000 damages against the Naugatuck Electric Light Company.

Suit was brought to recover for injuries sustained by Mrs. Parks of Naugatuck last Winter by taking hold of a bush in her yard which had been charged with "loose electricity" from the company's wires. The case occupied several days of trial.

STEAMER FOUNDERS AT SEA.

The Lakonia Saves All Hands of the Lost Manchester Enterprise.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.—The former Baltimore and Liverpool liner Queensmore, now known as the Manchester Enterprise, has foundered at sea. All hands have been saved. The news of the disaster reached Baltimore to-day from Cape Henry, when the Donaldson Line steamer Lakonia passed in from Antwerp. The Lakonia signaled "Manchester Enterprise foundered at sea. All hands saved." It is supposed that the rescued men are on the Lakonia, which is at anchor somewhere in Chesapeake Bay and will reach this port in the morning.

The Manchester Enterprise went down in the hurricane which has been raging on the track of the transatlantic liners during the past two weeks.

The vessel ran in the Johnston Line out of this port to Liverpool for four or five years, until two years ago, when she was sold. She was commanded by Capt. Hawkett, who once brought in two crews from American schooners wrecked in a blizzard. She was a steel, brig-rigged vessel, 360 feet long, 46 feet wide, and 29 feet depth of hold. She registered 3,792 tons gross, and was built at Dundee, Scotland, in 1890. She sailed from Liverpool, Nov. 4, for Montreal, in charge of Capt. Wright, and carried a crew of about twenty-five men.

The Lakonia, Capt. McNeal, is a new addition to the Donaldson line between Baltimore and Glasgow. She is a steel steamer 401 feet long, 49 feet beam, and 28 feet depth of hold. She was built this year in England by the London & Glasgow Company, and registers 3,046 tons net and 4,686 tons gross. The vessel has two steel decks and deep framing and six cemented bulkheads.

No News of the Steamship Merrimac.

MONTREAL, Nov. 21.—The steamship Merrimac is still unheard of, and the anxiety for the safety of the crew, ship, and cargo is daily growing more acute. She is now about fourteen days overdue, and nothing has been seen of her by passing vessels. It is thought that she has become disabled and has drifted south out of the track of vessels. Her cargo consisted of $40,000 worth of deals.

The Big Automobile Trust.

The $200,000,000 automobile, tire, and bicycle trust is rapidly nearing consummation. Persons interested in one of the branches to be assimilated by the giant concern were in session for several hours at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. It is understood that Amzi L. Barber of the asphalt combine will be President of that portion of the organization which is to take in the rubber tires and automobile batteries.

Harvard Semitic Museum Plans Made.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 21.—A. W. Longfellow, the architect of the Phillips Brooks House at Harvard University, has drawn plans for the new Semitic Museum, which will be built on Divinity Avenue, near the Agassiz Museum. The building will cost $50,

on the Governor, who has sometimes been referred to because of his known tendency to break away from conventionalities, as a "polititical maverick."

When he came to this part of the anecdote the audience broke into laughter, which suddenly spread with renewed force as the point began to penetrate the minds of all. The Governor seemed as much surprised as any one, and waited with a grave countenance for the laughter to cease, when he went on to point his moral about dishonesty. This was the foundation for the rumor that spread through the balcony about the Governor's "significant speech" and his "slap at Platt," all of which would probably have considerably astonished him.

Gov. Roosevelt introduced his speech with the following tribute to Vice President Hobart, whose death had previously been referred to by Mr. Jesup:

MR. HOBART'S PUBLIC SERVICE.

"I know you will pardon my saying one word, before I speak to the toast allotted to me, on a subject that is close to the heart of every man here to-night. I wish to say one word about the statesman and the good citizen who has passed away, Vice President Hobart. Of Mr. Hobart it should be said, what ought to be the highest ambition of every decent man to have said of him, that he single-mindedly and disinterestedly did his duty to the whole country, wholly without regard to any credit or glory accruing to himself.

"Mr. Hobart occupied the very trying position of one with great titular rank, who nevertheless was not supposed to have any active share in formulating the policy of the Government and helping carry it through. What he did was done, not by force of position, but by force of character—his rare tact, his extraordinary common sense, and the impression of sincerity he created upon every man with whom he was brought in contact. [Applause.] In short, he had the quality of disinterestedness—the quality which more than any other is needed in a man who has to do work of genuine worth for the Nation. I am sure that the sense and appreciation in which Mr. Hobart was held were in direct proportion to the knowledge that men had of him and of what he did.

"It is nothing that we can say, nothing that we can do, that will affect him, and it will be of very small moment to those nearest to him, in whom the grief at his loss must overcome any sense of the recognition of that loss outside, but we do owe it to ourselves to understand what he was and what he did; to understand that the kind of work he did is the kind of work that must be done if this Nation is to take and keep the place it should keep among the nations of the earth—the work that combined common-sense and a sincere patriotic devotion to the interests of the Nation as a whole. [Applause.] I am sure that all of those—and there are many here to-night—who have been brought in contact with him will realize how invariably eager he was when the chance occurred to do anything to help along without any thought of its being possible that his name should appear. His name did not appear. The names of others did, but not his, and his influence is great because of that very fact—because men knew that he was not a self-seeker; that he was not seeking his own renown, his own fame."

PATRIOTISM OF BUSINESS MEN.

Taking up the subject assigned to him, Gov. Roosevelt said, in part:

"There is nothing which impressed me more in dealing with the Government of the State during the last year than two things—in the first place, the need of the disinterested services of men who are not in political life, and, in the next place, the readiness with which that disinterested service is rendered. It is impossible that the public men, that your legislators or your executives, can by themselves unaided render you all the service that you have a right to expect. We must rely not merely upon keeping in touch with you, but upon the active assistance of those among you who have become acquainted with the different problems to be solved.

"Take the question with which you are, of course, peculiarly concerned—the question of the State's commercial interests as affected by the State's waterways. When I came to deal with that, I found that I could not get what I wanted from any public official because, I regret to say, it is not the policy of our Commonwealth to provide remuneration in our greatest offices sufficient to attract the highest type of business talent. Some time or other the State is going to realize that you always find difficulty in getting a fifty-thousand-dollar man for a five-thousand-dollar job. [Laughter.]

"I found that I had to make a perfectly frank appeal to the simple sense of civic duty of very busy, very able men, to make good the defects of our State Constitution. And one of the first things that I had to do was to ask a committee of citizens to turn in and help me in looking up the whole question of the future canal policy of the State, to find out whether or not it was worth while to keep the canals, and whether, if it was worth while, in what form we should keep them. When I came to deal with the school system of the State, there again I had to ask five men of affairs, who were already busy doing their own work, to undertake a disagreeable task, the doing of which, if undertaken at all, would redound in no personal advantage to the men who undertook it, and to these men I would like to express my sincerest acknowledgment.

"So it has been all through. The State cannot go on, we cannot do our work, save by the assistance of such men as these, and particularly of such organized bodies as that which I am addressing. And those of us who have the honor to be for the time being your representatives in public life, and who are very sincerely anxious to try to find out what is best to do to forward the material and the moral well-being of the State; there is more than you can imagine offhand in the feeling that we have the right to turn to a body like this for thought and well-considered action on any problem.

ACCUSATIONS AGAINST WEALTH.

"Certain stock accusations are brought against men of large wealth, as being neglectful of their duties to the public. You all know that one of the favorite accusations brought against not only men of means, but legislators, is of unduly favoring corporate wealth. Now, after considerable experience up there in Albany, first of all for three years in the Legislature, and now as Governor, I wish to say that I have had to work quite as hard against seeing corporate wealth blackmailed as I have against seeing anything improper done for it. [Applause.] And let me add another thing, another experience of mine—that the man who was loudest in indiscriminate denunciation of all corporations and of all forms of wealth on the stump before election is very often the exact man who after election can be found doing what he should not do for the identical corporations that he had denounced. [Laughter and applause.]

"If you are going to have sound political development, if you are going to have a healthy political life, you cannot afford to take a stand which shall divide men according to their wealth or lack of wealth, according to their being in one business or one occupation and another. You have got to have implanted in you that spirit of fellow-feeling, of sympathy in its largest sense, which will make you judge each man on his worth as a man and the actions of each man according to those actions. The minute you get any man who goes into public life against a certain class, with that as his stock in trade, you have got a man who is not merely dangerous to that class, but dangerous to the community as a whole. [Applause.]

"It is healthy to have political lines vertical, so that banker is against banker, bricklayer against bricklayer, and so on, according to their conception of the needs of the country. It is absolutely unhealthy when you have the line horizontal, so that the bricklayer is against the banker; so that one class is against another. [Applause.]

"Let me tell you a very homely personal anecdote. Some time ago I followed the business of a ranchman out in the West, out in a part of the country where there were no fences and the cowboy and the branding iron took their place. There the breeding herds are kept up by branding each calf with the brand of the cow that it followed, and if the round-up passes by a calf, the next year it is what they call a maverick—it is unbranded—and mavericks have produced not merely race but county wars in different sections of the country in our more youthful, buoyant days. [Laughter.]

PUT ON THE BOSS'S BRAND.

"In my time the range law was that the maverick should be branded with the brand of the ranch or range on which it was found. One Summer out there I had hired a new cow puncher, and he and I were riding in across the range and we struck a maverick, and he got out his rope and threw it and we started to brand it. I said to him, not knowing the range we were on, 'It is a thistle brand.' He said, 'All right, boss, I know my business.' In a minute or two I said, 'Wait a moment, you are putting on my brand.' He said, 'Oh, yes, I always put on the boss's brand.' [Prolonged laughter.] I said, 'Oh, all right. Now, you go back to the ranch and get your time.' He said, 'What is that for? I was putting on your brand.' I said, 'Yes, my friend, but if you steal for me you will steal from me.'

"Now, there is a profound philosophic truth in that, and it applies to a good deal more than the cow business. When you get the public man who will do what he ought not to do for you, he will do it against you just as soon as it suits his self-interest to do it. [Applause.]

"If there is one quality of which more than another I feel that we in America should beware, it is that quality which is sometimes euphemistically known as 'smartness,' by which we are all too apt to mean ability wholly disconnected with conscience. Now, don't think that I am apologizing for the fool. I don't. I don't care for the fool. I don't even care for the good fool; I have had too much difficulty at times. [Applause and laughter.] Now, gentlemen, the unfortunate consequence of that remark will be that to-morrow I shall receive indignant letters from certain friends asking why I have attacked them. [Laughter.]

"We don't want the fool. We cannot afford to have him. But just as little, even less, can we afford to tolerate the able knave. You have got to have ability, but you have got to have honesty with it. And the sooner that we have it felt by the crushing weight of public opinion that we give no quarter to the knave, and least of all to the knave that succeeds, the sooner we will put this country up to the standard of statesmanship where we have a right to expect that the country shall be put." [Applause.]

THOMAS B. REED'S SPEECH.

The orchestra played after the Governor had finished. Then President Jesup rose to introduce ex-Speaker Reed. "You will permit me," said he, after referring in complimentary terms to Mr. Reed, "to welcome our distinguished guest, on behalf of this body, to our city and to give him the right hand of fellowship." Here he extended his hand to the ex-Speaker, which the latter grasped while sitting, while those at the tables applauded vociferously.

When Mr. Reed rose to respond to his toast, "The Gold Standard," the cheers that had attended the President's mention of his name deepened into a roar, and the diners all sprang to their feet as some one shouted, "Three cheers for ex-Speaker Reed." The cheers were accompanied by an enthusiastic waving of napkins and ended with a vigorous "Tiger!" Then the noise died abruptly.

Mr. Reed's speech was delivered with noteworthy clearness. Punctuated, as it was, by witty allusions that kept his hearers laughing heartily at intervals, his tone, as a rule, was that of businesslike earnestness. He was evidently taking pains to impress on his hearers that the question of the country's future financial policy was not one to be lightly passed over or put off, but needed to be settled, and settled rightly, without delay. His allusions to the question of expansion, which were thrown in apparently without premeditation, were made in an earnest fashion, and neither in his language nor in his manner of delivery on these occasions did he give especial cause for mirth. But the diners laughed heartily whenever he touched on this point, the idea that Mr. Reed's position there was out of sympathy with that of most of his hearers seeming to touch their risibles. His speech held the attention of his audience firmly throughout, and he sat down, amid a salvo of applause, with the pleasure of noting that every point he had raised had been instantly recognized. Mr. Reed said:

"Fellow-citizens: I appreciate very highly the invitation to address this assembly, for I know its respectability, its high standing, and its long continuance, antedating as it does our country itself. While the Chamber of Commerce is only a voluntary body, it has, nevertheless, so conducted itself that its members comprise most of the able and influential men of New York, and New York is the acknowledged financial centre of the Great Republic. [Applause.]

"While this high position is not without its jealousies and envies, yet it is the great power for good which ought to be exerted for the benefit of the whole country. When, however, you go beyond your immediate sphere in this great city, you labor under a disadvantage, which, however, can be made less by knowing it. That disadvantage arises from the fact that you do not realize the tremendous divergence of opinion there is in this country. Of course, this is not a reproach, for if the ablest men in New York, whose very business brings them in contact with vast enterprises which know no bounds except Canada, the Gulf, and the two oceans, do not appreciate this diversity of opinion it must be, because it is in the power of a few men to understand it. It is a fact that you do know it and do not appreciate it.

TROUBLES OF THE STATESMAN.

"The country is so large that it is only in the central place, where the representatives from everywhere meet, that men can get a real idea of the various hopes and fears of the Nation. The greatest struggle which any statesman has to-day, in any matter affecting the whole Union, is to reconcile differences of opinion, which are honestly entertained by men who are pursuing liberty and happiness in States which are thousands of miles apart.

"A law can be easily made which will fit New York State but will not suit either Texas or Oregon. A law can be easily made under which in Massachusetts there will be peace and in California a social overturn. When you undertake to adjust your laws to the whole forty-five States, and do it by the process of party government, you ought to be very much astonished if the law you can actually put on the statute books comes anywhere near within the sight of the law you dreamed of when you started.

"We have made many orations and delivered many speeches on the union of States, and they have been well made; but it will be useful for you, as practical men, to bear in mind always that in a country 4,000 miles long and 3,000 miles wide, with only 21 people to the square mile, even the telegraph and the railroad cannot mix them up as they can be where 200 miles by 250 miles sums up the distance, and there are 500 people on every square mile instead of 21; and also to bear in mind that in the small countries most of the people were born in their places and most of the others have found theirs, and that in three-quarters of the big country each man has yet to find where he belongs, what his size is, and until he finds out both thinks he belongs on top and covers at least an acre. [Laughter.]

"Now, judging from the experience I've had with most of you in Washington, I think I've given you an entirely new idea [Loud laughter and applause.] And borrowing for the instant a homely New England phrase let me say that I truly hope it will be sanctified to you. [Renewed laughter.] But after all, discussion really settles all things, if we take time enough for it. If we could have time enough for discussion I have no doubt that even the Declaration of Independence would be justified. [Loud laughter and applause.] Discussion in time settles great questions, and when they are settled let us nail them down. [Loud applause.]

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

"It is no wonder that the currency question has taken so long a time to settle itself; even as to the fundamental basis we have approached it from different points of view. Men in newly settled parts of the country have been in a very different position from ours. We have been through all the experiences of a false currency, and have established ourselves at last upon the basis taught by that suffering which renders experience the best master. We have our records, and do not wish to have history repeat itself. The men in the new country are facing what our ancestors faced—an undeveloped country, the riches of which they long to possess. They made the same mistake our ancestors made—that money was what they wanted and not capital, money which could be got for nothing, instead of capital which costs years of trust and faith.

"By the full discussion this leaven has gone far, and Iowa, which I can remember as the home of the howling dervishes of rag money, and the States of the Middle West will be as eager as the Atlantic seaboard to proclaim the gold standard, not in doubtful terms, but in words which no one but the Nation can ever efface. This is a question which can now be disposed of, and against this disposal, no reproach of locality can be raised. If it is said that there is not security; that Congress may not repeal, to that I answer, I should hope not among a people still free. Are we never to settle anything because that settlement can be upset? [Applause.] Those who have seen how long laws last which have been outgrown need not fear that a law once passed can be too easily repealed. If the people wish to repeal it, that is their right, but it should never be left in the hands of any Administration to so administer the law we have that its amply and fully declared intent should be frittered away. Let us make sure of our standard. Whether anything else should be our aim, I am not here now to discuss, but what we know we agree on let us have.

"We must not forget that in a Nation of seventy millions of people—I am counting only those on this continent—[laughter and applause]—there are other questions than money which need discussion. And if the standard question drags too long on the roadway, some impatient horsehoof may strike it into the mire.

"There are other questions. How soon they will come up for settlement no one knows. But it is evident that they are in the air.

IS OUT OF POLITICS, HE SAYS.

"I am not obtruding politics upon this assembly. That would be cut of place. You know I am out of politics. Without any reference to its political significance, take the vote of Ohio. [Applause.] Two years ago, when we were in earnest and the question of monetary standard was fully before the people, the candidate who represented the gold standard received 526,000 votes and all his opponents received 486,000. That was 40,000 majority. This year the Republican candidate had but 49,000 plurality, while a third candidate had 106,000 votes. In the old days, when a majority over all was required, there would have been no election. I do not enter into the question of whether such an opposition can be united; I think it could not; nevertheless, that is a chance which had better not be taken. But it is not the figures themselves that are of much account. It is what they indicate. If there is a settled National feeling, men vote for men and things, but when the public mind is unsettled they vote against men and things. Both Ohio and Kentucky are examples of this. [Laughter and applause.]

"This country, and, indeed, all the world is prosperous, but in our rush for gain we must not forget the foundation of our prosperity, which is a consciousness that the machine with which we do business is sure and steadfast. One party now has possession of both houses and is responsible to the country. For long years we have had no responsibility—the Senate was one way and the House another, and nobody knew whom to blame. Now we know where to put the blame. If the wishes of our people are not carried out the responsibility is clear.

"One responsibility will be on you, but if you do your duty—push this matter and meet your part of the emergency, you and all the Nation can see that the remedy—if you are again put off—lies in the hands of the people. But some may say: 'You were once in position to settle this.' I am ready to answer all judicious questions, especially when I put them myself. I never was so placed. In my time the Senate was given over to badness. Besides, I am not urging you to push people into positions they do not understand.

"We have discussed many currency questions and did not agree, but there is one thing on which we all agree, and that is the basis of all currency, the standard to which we are all willing to trust our prosperity. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT HADLEY SPEAKS.

Mr. Jesup next introduced President Hadley of Yale to respond to the toast, "Education for Modern Business Responsibilities." He said in part:

"It is one of the interesting things to any one who looks at the catalogues of the colleges of the country to see how they are becoming each year more and more the educators of business men. A generation ago the great majority of college graduates went into professions. To-day a large part of them go into commercial life.

"There are two reasons for this. In the first place, a great many of the men who go to college to-day, without having any other idea than of making the most of their life, find that the business opportunities and the business responsibilities of the present generation are so large that there is no object of their ambition so worthy as business success. And on the other hand a great many men, who intend from the first to go into business, find the responsibilities of business so difficult, the vastness of its problems so great, that they prefer to take many years instead of few, in preparing themselves for these responsibilities.

"Modern business has extended itself to such a degree and has grown so great that it is impossible to-day for a man to take at once the large leadership of the whole and the small oversight of the details. He must look to see which things are worth doing, must know how to measure his power, know which are the great things that he must do and which are the small things that he must leave to others. We have got to train men who shall see which are the large things to attend to, to understand organization, to understand division of labor in its broad sense, to understand the opportunities which lie before them, and to select those opportunities for which they are fitted.

"Now, I can only indicate a few ways among many in which this can be done. In the first place, our men must learn to use their time, to divide their time. As business is done to-day, we do in five minutes what the past generation took five hours to perform. If a man attempts to repeat those five minutes all through the day, he will kill himself. He must have outside interests, both in work and in play. In both cases the least part of modern education is the education to honorable enjoyment of things outside of work. [Applause.]

BUSINESS SUCCESS A TRUST.

"The modern business man must learn to have enjoyment of the great things of literature and history. All of you, I think, in the midst of your busy life work, have felt the need of this, and have accomplished something of it. But there is a tremendous advantage to the boy who, in the years when his character is most plastic, can come into contact with the great deeds of other times recorded in past history and with the great ideals of all ages recorded in poetry, can learn their spirit, can see that the present life is not all, and a college education, in the very things that seem most useless for money making, gives the boy this power of getting outside the present world; gives him the sense of proportion by which his life work is not the whole for which he is striving, but a part of the larger whole, lasting for centuries past and through centuries in the future—an idea which ennobles his business and ennobles him." [Applause.]

"And this is important in the present day more than it has ever been in the past, for as business becomes larger it takes more and more the character of a trust. The word, as it is applied to our large manufacturing combinations, is but an accident, and yet in its application to the great work of production and distribution in the world to-day—to the work as you do it—it has the profoundest of meanings. Your business is a trust. It is a thing which you do not for yourselves, but for others. You have in your hands the destinies of hundreds and of thousands, and hundreds of thousands of people. There is in the swaying of these lives an element of moral responsibility to which the commercial world is slowly but surely awakening.

"Education in which shall fit men for the business of the future must be one in all its lines that shall show the young men of the country that moral character, that essential responsibility that is connected with the possession and use of money. [Applause.] The children must learn from their early years what the fathers are slowly and painfully learning. We are told, and told rightly, that each new generation is on the basis to which its fathers have lifted it. We have lifted ourselves, are still lifting ourselves, to this sense of moral responsibility.

"Now, the great defense of our existing social life—that which protects it against dangers of socialism, communism, socialism—is the recognition by the leaders of economic of the fact that money getting is not a means of avarice, but a means of power to be used for others. That education is best and highest which most fully brings home to the boy, by illustrations of history, by inspirations of literature, by the teachings of the everyday life of the present time, that money is not given for himself; that possession means power and that power means duty. [Applause.]

"Whatever form the education of the next generation may take—and there are many unsettled questions before the work of our colleges—of this one thing we may be sure: they will and they must educate men to take your places who will have from the beginning the conception to which you have attained in your business life, of business success as a trust, of power and influence in the country as a duty to the country and to God." [Applause.]

WHITELAW REID'S ADDRESS.

In introducing Whitelaw Reid, the last speaker of the evening, a slip of the tongue on the part of President Jesup caused great laughter. "Gentlemen," he said, "you have already drunk the health of her Majesty, Queen of the United States—" When order was restored the President explained that he meant to say "Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India."

Before entering upon the main part of his address Mr. Reid referred to the incident, saying that if Queen Victoria was not the Queen of the United States, the President of the Chamber of Commerce had at least just demonstrated to the gathering that her Majesty was certainly the queen of the hearts of all present. Continuing, Mr. Reid said:

"You ask me to speak of the good relations between Great Britain and the United States. Here for once in our public dinners is a subject with a shade of novelty! We have not had so very long a time in which we could speak of such relations. You will permit me, perhaps, to recall that they began to attract attention only about the date of the Queen's jubilee, and that, but a year or two earlier, there was a deal of talk about the danger of their becoming quite the reverse. Possibly all this was not very strange. It is a fact, as a London audience was once frankly reminded during the jubilee, that of the three serious wars the United States had had up to that time, two were with Great Britain; while in the third, the successful side felt that the sympathies of the British ruling classes had been against it. Recalling the whole sad history, the inherited bitterness of the original family quarrel, the education of succeeding generations, and more recent circumstances, we must frankly admit that the latent feeling which flamed out so fiercely in the Venezuelan dispute was, after all, not so very unnatural.

"But it was very deplorable. Hatred of any race is unhappy, as well as the sure sign of a narrow and provincial spirit. Hatred of the race and people and home of our own grandparents is unhappiest of all. Besides, a truly great people cannot hate. We should despise ourselves if we hated the Algerines or the Indians or the Mexicans or the Spaniards—all of whom we have also fought. Why should we ever have fancied that we had a fixed National hatred for, those who were so much nearer and ought to have been so much dearer to us? Why, indeed, unless we imagined our people to be permanently under the influence of two of the meanest passions of the human heart—jealousy and revenge?

"If the American people ever felt either, through long periods of time, or if demagogues were able to persuade the unthinking among them that they did, thank God the last war has purged that distemper from their veins. If the British people ever felt either the warm handclasp of human and race sympathy and of pride in the worldwide muster of the tribes, on the sixtieth anniversary of the good Queen's coronation, had already melted it out of their minds and souls.

STARTING FAIR AGAIN.

"So we are starting fair again. There is no gush about it, and we hope there will be no nonsense. We are making no rash commitals about each other's affairs, and are, each of us, purposing very diligently to mind our own business. There is no alliance, no probability of any, and no need of any. Besides, we have, each of us, a good deal on our own hands. But one fact remains: We are the two greatest nations of the races that rule and are to rule the world; and we are friends, not enemies. There is and there will remain a good understanding between us.

"We rejoice in all each other's worthy successes. If unhappily reverses should come to either and sadness should darken its homes, the hearts of the other will not be gay. There are some in this land who can tell you that when your representatives were striving in a foreign capital for peace, on the basis of the just rights of their country and its duties to civilization and humanity, there were times when the European sky might have looked dark but for the light from across the British Channel. In like manner, beyond the ocean are those who do not forget the old story of how when famine touched the most beautiful and unfortunate of the British Isles, relief sprang spontaneously from this side of the Atlantic. So, too, there are those there to-day whose children's children will not forget that when war's desolation burst upon remote lands, teeming with adventurous pioneers of our race, London women of American origin, organizing relief for the sick and wounded, Briton or Boer, found here an instant response to their request for the benefits of our recent experience. American surgeons, American orderlies, and trained nurses sprang forward in New York as ready and eager to equip the hospital ship for South Africa as they had been, a little while before, for a similar service to humanity among their own people at Manila.

"In the lamentable wars in which both are for the moment unhappily involved, the utmost either need do is to hope for the other, as for itself, an honorable and a speedy end to conflicts which neither began. Few thinking people seriously suppose either war can have any but the one obvious and inevitable result. The heavier battalions will win. In both cases the end which is thus foreseen from the beginning will be best for the security of personal rights, for the ordered liberty and the advancing civilization of the world.

FRIENDSHIP OF GERMANY.

"We cannot but regret that, in one case the victory will bring some natural pangs to as noble a race as dwells in Europe—the race that stood like a rock when the flood of Spanish aggression threatened to overflow the Continent; the race that gave to England William of Orange, and to America the City of New York. But Dutch sympathy with illusory Afrikander aspirations will breed no blood feud. Meanwhile it cannot prevent the return of good relations between the two peoples of the world nearest to ourselves in origin, aims, and interests, the two great Indo-Germanic peoples ruled from London and Berlin. That is an event momentous in the world's history, auspicious for us, and auspicious for the solution of the Eastern problems in which we must now bear our share. No doubt it is our duty to cultivate friendly relations with all peoples, and they may be right who say that in general we should seek no special relations with any. But you cannot overrule the forces of nature, or bind with the parchment of diplomatists the hidden and irresistible influences of blood and history. I say without hesitation that if there are three great nations in the world that God or nature meant should live in eternal peace and amity with each other, those three are Great Britain, Germany, and the United States. There is obviously every reason why England and Germany should now be friends. Yet more should the United States welcome and prize the growing friendship of each. We are rivals in trade just as you friendly merchants of New York are all rivals in trade. But we are also indispensable customers to each other, and we have a common interest in the East—the interest of the open door.

"'Where a certain country plants a colony,' said a European statesman once in a moment of unguarded candor, 'you may as well mark that region off the commercial map of the world. It no longer exists.' No man ever said that of an English or a German or an American colony; and it is to the interest of all three of us that no nation shall be able to mark the Further East off the commercial man of the world.

"Here and there one still hears a discordant voice, declaring that the United States cannot do what it committed itself to in the treaty of Paris—maintain the policy of the open door in its Eastern possessions. But this is a notion based upon confusion as to the different uses of the term 'the United States' in the Constitution. No use of it justifies the contention that territory or other property is necessarily an integral part of the United States, and the unbroken line of decisions by the highest courts for over half a century sustains the absolute right of our country to acquire such territory anywhere and govern it as we please.

OPEN DOOR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

"We have pledged the open door in the Philippines to Spain by a document which is now the supreme law of the land as well as the Constitution, and what we give to Spain we shall not refuse to the most favored nations. The Philippines then are, through our possession, added to the commercial map of the world; and I venture to think that in the century that is dawning they will fill a large space upon it.

"Does any one in this company of great merchants ask what good our trade with them will be to us, if they are open to everybody? Let me answer by asking what good our trade to Great Britain is to us? It is open to everybody. Or our trade with France, or with Germany? Does any one believe that, with the political control, and with the Pacific Ocean in our hands, we must still be such feeble competitors in Eastern markets that we cannot command trade? I have not thus rated the enterprise or the ability of my countrymen. So we welcome to the East all the world, and are sure that those we shall see oftenest there will be our English and our German friends."

Mr. Reid finished speaking at 10:50 o'clock. Rapping for order as many of the diners started for the door, Mr. Jesup called upon all present to drink the health, standing, of the Army and Navy of the United States. This ended the banquet.

Net Results.

McSwatters—Well, what did you get out of the successful suit?

McSwitters—The lawyer thanked me.—Syracuse Herald.

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WOMAN ROUTS THE POPULISTS.

Republicans of Kansas May Give Her a Medal for Her Work in Politics.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 21.—The Republicans of Kansas are talking about presenting a medal to Mrs. Ellen F. Keleher of Graham County. Mrs. Keleher, who is the Register of Deeds of that county, was first elected in 1897 and re-elected this month.

The talk of presenting a medal to this plucky little woman grows out of the fact that she has, single-handed and alone, broken the backbone of Populism in Northwestern Kansas. Since 1890, when the new party first swept Kansas, Graham County was apparently its headquarters. The whole voting population, it seemed, went over to the new party. Majorities for the Populist ticket in Graham County ran up to 400 and 500. The wise leaders and bosses of the Republican Party would meet at Topeka and talk over the situation, and invariably they would class Graham County as one of the communities of Kansas that was hopelessly lost to the old party. It was with difficulty that candidates for the local county offices could be induced to fill out the ticket and make the race. They knew that sure defeat would follow, and, naturally, they would hesitate about making the race.

Two years ago Mrs. Keleher, who had filled the position of Deputy Register of Deeds under her father, when the Republican Party had its own way in Graham County, appeared before the County Convention and asked the Republicans to nominate her for that office. She said to the assembled convention:

"You have been putting up candidates in Graham county and witnessing their defeat as regularly as they have been nominated. If you will make me your candidate for Register of Deeds, I will win a victory for you."

It was a brave thing for a woman to do, but the convention had faith in the little woman's courage and unanimously gave her the nomination and a godspeed. Mrs. Keleher said she would conduct her canvass for votes in her own way, and suggested that the Central Committee devote its energies to the other candidates for county office. She purchased a horse and buggy and commenced her canvass. She went into the homes of the farmers and talked with them and their families, appealing to them to lay partisan politics aside and help her. If she did not find the voter at home, she would go into his field and talk with him. It was a systematic and thorough canvass, and when the votes were counted Mrs. Keleher had several hundred majority, while all the Populists, with the exception of her opponent, were elected by an average of 300 majority.

Mrs. Keleher made an exceptional officer. Her popularity extended among all the voters, and when it came time to nominate the county tickets this year, and the Populists met in convention, there was not a man or woman in Graham County who would accept a nomination with Mrs. Keleher as opponent. The place on the Populist ticket for Register of Deeds was left vacant, and at the recent election Mrs. Keleher was chosen for a second term by the unanimous vote of the county.

Mrs. Keleher is a daughter of Capt. Charles Fountain, and came with her parents to Kansas from Westport, N. Y., twenty years ago. Her father was Register of Deeds of Graham County for several years and Ellen grew up in the office. She also served as Deputy Superintendent of the County Schools, Deputy Postmaster, and filled other places of trust in her young womanhood. In 1889 she was married to Thomas F. Keleher, who died in 1894, leaving her with two small children. Mrs. Keleher is a dainty little woman, weighing probably not over eighty pounds. Everybody in Graham County calls her by her first name. It is probable that she will continue in her present position as long as she cares to hold the office.

YOUNG CHASE DECLARED SANE.

To Come Into Estate of $500,000 Without More Resistance.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 21.—The much discussed Fowler-Chase case was compromised to-day and the insanity proceedings in the Circuit Court were dropped. The motion to dismiss was objected to by the defense, and the cause was submitted to the Court, who heard briefly the evidence of local physicians and decided the defendant to be of sound mind, the prosecution offering no objections. Young Chase will come into possession of more than a half-million estate without further resistance.

There is much surprise at the sudden termination of the case, and considerable speculation as to the character of the settlement, but all parties connected decline so far to make a statement as to whether there will be a reconciliation between father and son as a result of the Court's ruling.

NEW RULE FOR SUBSTITUTES.

Brooklyn School Board Votes for a Higher Standard.

The Brooklyn Borough School Board, at a special meeting held yesterday afternoon, adopted an amendment to its by-laws which is intended to raise the standard of the substitute teachers. The amendment, which was offered by Adolph Kiendl, Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Regulations, was as follows:

To obtain a provisional certificate the applicant must be at least eighteen years old, must pass such an examination as the City Superintendent of Schools may prescribe, and must possess one of the following qualifications:

A. Graduation from a training school or Normal School approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

B. Graduation from a college or university approved by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, together with either one year of successful experience in teaching, or the completion of a pedagogical course of at least one year in a college or university.

C. Three years successful experience in teaching.

The amendment will be finally voted upon, as required by the rules, at the next meeting.

MINISTER OFFENDS TEACHERS.

Denounces a Dance That Followed a Cantata at Riverhead.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Nov. 21.—The school teachers of this village are indignant over a minister's reference to a little dance in which they and their guests took part on the occasion of the recent meeting here of the teachers of Suffolk County. The dance was an informal affair, following a cantata presented for the benefit of the local free library, which formed part of the entertainment of the visiting teachers.

On Sunday the Rev. Isaac A. Marsland of the Methodist Church preached upon unpardonable sins, and mentioned dancing as one of them. In the course of his remarks he denounced the dance as follows: "That dance was a disgrace to the community, following as it did right upon the heels of a sacred cantata."

The school teachers think Mr. Marsland went out of his way to denounce the dance. There were members of his church at the cantata, and many of them remained for the dance, but the teachers do not think this gave him any excuse for his language.

WOMAN ACCUSES "WHITECAPS."

Says She Is Persecuted at Eastport Because She Is Divorced.

EASTPORT, L. I., Nov. 21.—Mrs. Della Nichols, a divorced woman, who lives in the Mills House, a mile outside of this village, has complained to the authorities that on Saturday night she was the victim of a "whitecap" outrage. It is asserted by others that the affair was only a prank of a party of young men.

Mrs. Nichols, being divorced from her husband, is not looked upon with favor by the staid residents of the village. She says that three men, who, she believes, are well-known residents of the village, entered the house Saturday night and wrecked its interior. They smashed the crockery, broke the furniture, smashed her stove, stamped upon her pans, and what they could not break easily they threw into the pond below the house. Mrs. Nichols also claims that she was told to leave the neighborhood, or she would be visited again by the men and harsher measures taken. She believes that the affair was an organized one, and that the men were disguised, and were only a committee of many who have tried to make her life unhappy in this neighborhood.

An investigation made by the authorities is said to have convinced them that the affair was the work of young men, none of them over twenty-one. It is proposed to make the young men concerned pay for the damage or else to prosecute them.

YAQUIS OFFER TO SURRENDER.

Demand Restoration of Conditions Before the Outbreak.

ORTIZ, Mexico, Nov. 21.—A delegation of Yaqui Indian squaws arrived here to-day on the way to Guaymas. They are the bearers of messages from the chiefs of tribes to President Porfirio Diaz, which they expect to forward through the military officer in command at Guaymas.

In the messages the Indians offer to lay down their arms provided the conditions existing when the recent outbreak occurred are restored. This means that the land awarded to the Indians under the original treaty of peace must be given back to them. The squaws say that the Indians refuse to negotiate for peace through Gen. Torres because he kills all Yaqui prisoners who fall into his hands.

The squaws were conveying the message because seven Indians were recently killed, they said, while visiting the tents of the Government forces under a flag of truce.

KILLED SAVING HIS FOREMAN.

Death Dealing Train Ran Down Bolitz at Passaic Bridge.

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 21.—John Bolitz was killed at Passaic Bridge this morning after saving the life of at least one man. He was a laborer employed in the construction of a new arch for the bridge across River Road. The gang of men was at work upon the rails. A train due here at 9:31 o'clock had just started from the station not far away, but was hidden from the men by a curve in the road.

Bolitz was the first to see it. He shouted a warning to the rest of the men. All except Bolitz and John Lynch, the foreman of the gang, got out of the way. Lynch seemed dazed. Bolitz pushed him from the rails. Before he could clear them himself he was struck by the locomotive and from resultant injuries died within a few minutes. He lived at Carlton Hill.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Byron Nugent, St. Louis; Senator A. P. Gorman, Maryland; Enrique Cuevas, Chilean Legation, Washington; Martin Meyer, Buenos Ayres; Albert Jansen, Belgium; T. G. Blum, Zurich; Louis Cotepn, Lyons, France; E. Neuman, Liege, Belgium; Davis Elkins, West Virginia; W. Wertheimer, Berlin; Ad. Storm, Hamburg; C. Barnbrock, Hamburg; John Walter Smith, Governor-elect of Maryland.

HOLLAND—M. Tolhurst, London; Mme. S. Moghabghab, Syria; Sidney Hancock, Hongkong; C. Hunsieger, Bremen; L. Ahlron, Honolulu; W. L. Elkins, Jr., Philadelphia; Julius Grillo, Hamburg; E. Lueg, Dusseldorf, Germany.

ALBEMARLE—E. Fitch Shepard, Paris.

FIFTH AVENUE—A. W. Crookston, Glasgow; Dr. Rafael Zaldivar, ex-President of Salvador; Felipe Pelaer, Havana; Congressman Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania; Ramon Garibay, Guadalajara, Mexico.

HOFFMAN—E. Blunt Greene, London; Judge Andrew Hamilton, Albany.

STURTEVANT—Thomas Clark, London.

ASTOR—E. Harrod, London.

BUCKINGHAM—H. B. Brundrett, Tarrytown.

MANHATTAN—Judge Henry Dykman, White Plains; C. B. Godman, England; J. Hesketh, England.

PARK AVENUE—Mrs. G. Scott Winslow, London.

GRAND—J. M. Brown, Washington; E. K. Webster, United States Army.

GILSEY—R. de Ybarrola, Paris.

IMPERIAL—Frederic P. Dewey, Washington; M. S. Salinger, London; Ernst Ezer, Hamburg; L. B. Moury, Paris.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Quinn, gloves; 8 Greene Street.
Neustadter Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; A. Neustadter, lace goods; I. Oppenheimer, furnishing goods; 23 Thomas Street.
Burnham-Hanger Menger Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. K. Burnham, domestics; 43 Leonard Street.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. A. Dutton, silks; 454 Broome Street.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Carter, crockery; Miss Thompson, corsets; 450 Broome Street.
Gross & Strauss Company, Worcester, Mass.; Miss Toohey, laces and handkerchiefs; A. A. Rosenshine, neckwear; 31 East Tenth Street.
Wood, J. T., Frederick, Md.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
McWhirr, R. A., Company, Fall River, Mass.; A. A. Jola, dry goods; 338 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Schuester, M., Washington, D. C.; jewelry; Sturtevant House.
Belfeld, J., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Belfeld, cloaks and suits; Hotel Savoy.
"Famous, The," St. Louis, Mo.; E. C. Moulton, cloaks and suits; 722 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Bushnell, A., & Co., Watertown, N. Y.; F. George, notions and cloaks; Hotel Normandie.
Parisian Cloak Co., Columbus, Ohio; A. B. Cohen, cloaks; Westminster Hotel.
"Hillman," Chicago, Ill.; Miss Ginsberg, laces; Mr. Martin, dress goods and silks; 60 Lispenard Street.
Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; B. Nug

VICE PRESIDENT HOBART DEAD

Surrounded by His Family as He Passes Away.

END FORESHADOWED MONDAY

President McKinley Will Attend the Funeral Saturday.

News of Mr. Hobart's Death Shocks Washington—Eulogies of Cabinet Officers and Friends.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 21.—Garret A. Hobart, Vice President of the United States, died this morning. Warning that his long, brave fight with death had been in vain, and that his end was nigh, came yesterday afternoon in the shape of a sharp attack of angina pectoris. He rallied from this for a brief space, but his vitality was exhausted. He sank lower and lower, with full knowledge of his condition, until, as the clock at midnight sounded the passing of another day into the void of unrecallable time, the consciousness of things mundane faded forever from his mind. A few hours later, at 8:30 o'clock, he breathed his last in the presence of his wife, his fifteen-year-old son, Garret A. Hobart, Jr., his physician, Dr. William Newton, Mrs. Newton, who is a cousin of Mrs. Hobart; Private Secretary Frederick Evans, and Miss Alice Waddell, the nurse. The body has been embalmed and the funeral will take place on Saturday.

Mr. Hobart realized that his days were numbered several weeks ago, and with the strength of mind and purpose that had always characterized him in business as in politics, resigned himself cheerfully to the inevitable, bore his suffering without a wince or a murmur, and sought only to lighten the burden of his sickness for those who were near and dear to him, and who, rendered sanguine by his demeanor, were buoyed with hope until death came knocking at the door.

For some days he had been unable to lie down, or even recline, and died in a sitting posture. Yet as late as yesterday, propped up in his bed, he chatted animatedly with his wife and others upon subjects the most diverse. During the day he received a message from Senator Hanna, which he discussed appreciatively. He alluded, among other things, to the elections and the Presidential campaign, and talked generally as though death were the furthest thing from his thoughts.

LAST WORDS TO HIS WIFE.

After the warning attack he preserved his cheerfulness, until spent nature could sustain him no longer. He slumbered a little as the night wore on. Shortly before he lapsed into unconsciousness he aroused himself in a last effort and spoke to his wife, who had never left his bedside for a moment. What his final words were are sacredly guarded by the family.

The following official statement of Mr. Hobart's death has been issued by Dr. Newton:

"The Vice President died at 8:30 this morning, surrounded by his family and the physician and nurse, during an attack of angina pectoris. At the time of his death he was unconscious and free from pain, as he had been since midnight. He had a premonitory attack of angina pectoris at 1:30 on Monday afternoon. He recovered from that, but his heart was considerably crippled, and never responded to treatment."

News of Mr. Hobart's demise was known in Washington long before it became public in Paterson, where it caused some surprise, it having been announced yesterday that the Vice President was holding his own. The first person to be informed was President McKinley. He had been prepared for the intelligence by Frederick Evans, who at 7:30 o'clock called up the White House by telephone and notified the President that Mr. Hobart was dying. When the end came Mr. Evans at once apprised the President. Very soon a telegram of condolence was received by Mrs. Hobart from President and Mrs. McKinley. Mrs. Hobart would not permit the publication of this dispatch or of any of the many similar messages received.

The first intimation Paterson had of the Vice President's death was at 10 o'clock, when the bell on the City Hall began tolling, and the bells of the churches took up the knell. The tolling was continued at brief intervals throughout the day. The flags on the city and other public buildings were immediately placed at half mast, and flags on many private buildings and residences were also hung out at half mast. Steps are being taken to drape the public buildings, and the new Post Office is already covered with strips of sable drapery. The Passaic County Court adjourned as soon as the news of Mr. Hobart's death was announced.

Mayor Hinchliffe at 10 o'clock issued a proclamation recommending that all public schools and places of business be closed Saturday, that flags and stores be suitably draped, and that the bells of the city be tolled between 9 and 11 A. M. and 1 and 2 P. M. He also suggested that the citizens hold services in the churches befitting the occasion.

The Board of Aldermen met later and passed resolutions extending sympathy to Mrs. Hobart and ordering the bell on the City Hall to be tolled on Saturday. The aldermen also offered the Hobart family the use of the City Hall for the funeral services, and authorized the Mayor to have the building draped in mourning for a month.

FRIENDS OFFER SYMPATHY.

David R. Hobart, the Vice President's brother, joined the family this morning. Among the friends of the family who called at the house were Mrs. Griggs, wife of the Attorney General; the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Magie, Judge and Mrs. Barcalow, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert A. Wilcox. The visitors were received by Mrs. Newton. Attorney General Griggs reached here from Washington to-night.

Throughout the day telegrams of sympathy poured in upon the family from all over the country, among the senders being all the members of the National Government, Gov. Voorhees, ex-Gov. Werts, Gen. R. A. Alger, State Treasurer Swain, Gov. Elisha Dyer of Rhode Island, Mr. and Mrs. John A. McCall, Henry Seligman, Mayor Hoos of Jersey City, Col. R. J. Bright, Sergeant at Arms of the United States Senate; Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Senator John Kean, J. N. Leger, Minister from Haiti; Señor de Quesada, Representative and Mrs. R. Wayne Parker, Col. A. R. Kuser, A. J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Senator Stephen B. Elkins, Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, Wayne MacVeagh, Gen. Demetrius Castillo, Civil Governor of Santiago; Chancellor Alexander T. McGill, Senator M. S. Quay, Gen. W. W. Dudley, Senator and Mrs. Hanna, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Senator George F. Hoar, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, Cornelius N. Bliss, P. Rhinelander, Elliot Danforth, William L. Strong, Gen. W. C. Heppenheimer, Col. T. A. Bingham, Louis Stern, Mrs. John A. Logan, Senator Boies Penrose, L. F. Corea, Nicaraguan Minister; Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Dr. O'Hanlon, President of Pennington Seminary, Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts, and Senator Joseph B. Foraker.

The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church of the Redeemer, of which the Rev. Dr. David Magie is pastor. A brief service will also be held before the body is taken from the house. The burial will be in Cedar Lawn Cemetery, on the outskirts of Paterson. The last time he took a drive Vice President Hobart visited this cemetery and decked his daughter's grave with flowers.

Secretary Evans said this evening that if Mrs. Hobart's wishes are respected—and they were shared by her husband—there will be no military or other display at the funeral. It is not, however, easy to see how these wishes are to be carried out. President McKinley, the Cabinet, the Senate, and many Congressmen will attend the services. The pall bearers, it is understood, will be eight United States Senators and eight Representatives. Gov. Voorhees will be present, and the State Legislature will be largely represented, as will also the bar. Steps are also being taken by many political and other organizations to send deputations. So that the funeral is likely to be very imposing.

Advices from all over the State indicate that everywhere the news of the Vice President's death has caused deep sorrow, and that expression is being given to it in every town and village by flags at half mast and the display of mourning emblems. Mr. Hobart was widely known in New Jersey and universally esteemed.

NEWS SHOCKS WASHINGTON.

President and Other High Dignitaries Will Attend the Funeral—The Proclamation Issued.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Vice President Hobart's funeral on Saturday will be attended by the President and his Cabinet, the Supreme Court, the Senate in a body, and a large committee from the House of Representatives, besides many other high dignitaries of the Government, who will journey to Paterson to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of the Vice President. Every Senator has been invited to be present, and twenty-four have already signified their intention to attend the funeral. The Senators will meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York Saturday at 11 o'clock and thence travel in a body to Paterson.

Sergeant at Arms Bright has engaged a special train to convey the President and his Cabinet and the United States Supreme Court to Paterson. The train will leave Washington over the Pennsylvania Railroad at 7 o'clock Saturday morning and will arrive on the return at 11 P. M.

Chief Justice Fuller was not in the city to-day, and in his absence no one could say whether the court would be able to attend the funeral in a body, but the officials of that tribunal generally expressed themselves as very confident that it would do so.

Owing to the fact that the House of Representatives is without a Speaker, no arrangements with reference to the House Committee were made to-day. Gen. Henderson, who will be the next Speaker, telegraphed to Major McDowell, the Clerk of the House, at his home at Sharon, Penn., and Major McDowell arrived during the afternoon. As the result of a consultation with Gen. Henderson, he will make arrangements for a committee of the House to attend the funeral.

RECALLS MR. HENDRICKS'S DEATH.

The death of Vice President Hobart recalls the death of Vice President Hendricks, who expired suddenly of paralysis of the heart, Nov. 24, 1885. At the time the question of the succession to the Presidency had not been settled by law, although Senator Hoar's bill, providing for the Presidential succession through the Cabinet, had been submitted on Dec. 4, 1883, and had remained unacted on.

The news of Mr. Hendricks's death was received in Washington when President Cleveland was at dinner. Notices were sent at once to all the members of the Cabinet, and a special Cabinet meeting was held that night. President Cleveland's first act was to dispatch a telegram of condolence to Mrs. Hendricks, after which a proclamation was prepared making an official announcement of the Vice President's death to the public, establishing a usage which was followed to-day by President McKinley.

President Cleveland at first expressed his intention of attending the funeral, but there was an immediate protest from all his advisers, seconded by the press of both parties, against his subjecting himself to even the slightest possibilities of an accident incident to travel at a time when there was no provision for a successor in his office, and when his death might have entailed serious consequences. The President deferred to the advice of his friends and remained in Washington. Committees from the Senate and House and the Cabinet, however, attended the funeral.

LAW AS TO SUCCESSION.

The law applicable to the Vice Presidency was enacted Jan. 19, 1886. The main features are as follows: "Be it enacted, &c., that in case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of State or Secretary of the Treasury or Secretary of War or Attorney General or Postmaster General or Secretary of the Navy or Secretary of the Interior shall act as President until the disability of the President or Vice President is removed or a President shall be elected." The effect of the law is not to provide a succession to the Vice Presidency, but merely to insure a succession to the Presidency.

By the death of Mr. Hobart Senator William P. Frye of Maine becomes President pro tempore of the Senate and will discharge all the duties of the Vice President as presiding officer of that body. The Senate rules specifically provide that no election is necessary at the beginning of the session. Senator Frye accordingly will continue as presiding officer till the end of President McKinley's Administration unless he chooses to resign or the Senate wishes to elect another Senator to the office.

A curious coincidence of the death of Vice President Hobart is found in the fact that of the six Vice Presidents who have died in office four died within a few days of the same day of the month in the year of their deaths, the death of Mr. Hobart being the 21st of November, 1899; that of Mr. Wilson the 22d of November, 1875; that of Elbridge Gerry Nov. 23, 1814, and that of Hendricks Nov. 24, 1885. The other two Vice Presidents who died in office were Clinton and King. The former died April 20, 1812, and the latter April 17, 1853.

THE NEWS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

All the flags in Washington are half-masted out of respect to the memory of Vice President Hobart. The announcement of the Vice President's death, while not unexpected, came as a distinct shock here, where he was loved and honored. The news was first received at the White House at 8:50 o'clock in a private message from Paterson. The flag over the Executive Mansion was immediately hauled down to half mast and the doors of the mansion closed to the public.

The President was deeply affected by the telegram announcing his colleague's death, and at once dispatched a telegram conveying the sympathy and consolation of himself and Mrs. McKinley to Mrs. Hobart. Meantime, the sad intelligence had been bulletined by all the newspaper offices, and the whole city was soon mourning the loss of the Vice President.

Secretary of State Hay heard the news upon his arrival at the State Department, and he immediately repaired to the White House. Meantime, Senator Fairbanks of Indiana had joined the President and was with him when Secretary Hay arrived. The Secretary remained with the President about ten minutes. He was visibly affected when he left the White House.

When Senator Fairbanks had departed the President joined Mrs. McKinley in his private apartments. Mrs. McKinley was greatly affected. She gave way completely to her grief and sobbed convulsively. Among her most cherished friends were the Vice President and Mrs. Hobart. President McKinley did all he could to comfort his wife, and did not return to his office until the members of the Cabinet began to arrive.

This was the day for the regular Cabinet meeting, but the death of the Vice President overshadowed all else, and public business was not mentioned. All the members of the Cabinet, especially Attorney General Griggs, showed the emotion they felt.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

After the Cabinet meeting the President issued the following proclamation:

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

To the people of the United States:

Garret Augustus Hobart, Vice President of the United States, died at his home in Paterson, N. J., at 8:30 o'clock this morning. In him the Nation has lost one of its most illustrious citizens and one of its most faithful servants. His participation in the business life and the lawmaking body of his native State was marked by unswerving fidelity and by a high order of talents and attainments, and his too brief career as Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate exhibited the loftiest qualities of upright and sagacious statesmanship.

In the world of affairs he had few equals among his contemporaries. His private character was gentle and noble. He will long be mourned by his friends as a man of singular purity and attractiveness, whose sweetness of disposition won all hearts, while his elevated purposes, his unbending integrity and whole-hearted devotion to the public good deserved and acquired universal respect and esteem.

In sorrowing testimony of the loss which has fallen upon the country, I direct that on the day of the funeral the executive offices of the United States shall be closed, and all posts and stations of the army and navy shall display the National flag at half mast, and that the representatives of the United States in foreign countries shall pay appropriate tribute to the illustrious dead for a period of thirty days.

In witness whereof I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, [Seal.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-fourth. WILLIAM McKINLEY.

By the President:
JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

PAY TRIBUTE TO MR. HOBART.

Cabinet Officials and Close Friends Eulogize His Memory.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Secretary of State Hay said to-day of Mr. Hobart's death: "Mr. Hobart was a man of such a peculiarly amiable and delightful character that the loss is felt distinctly as a personal one by every member of the Government who had come in contact with him. He was one of the ablest presiding officers the Senate has ever known, and was liked and esteemed by the Senators."

Mr. Gage, the Secretary of the Treasury, said: "He was a noble illustration of the typical American. Educated in our schools, his mind was broadened and ripened by the practical discipline which comes from the burdens and responsibilities of active business life. Though closely associated in large affairs, he kept unsullied those high ideals which are inseparable from a true love of justice and equity.

"While his political convictions were firmly held, he was just and considerate to his political opponents, and among those who will cherish his memory the longest are those who radically differed with him in his political creed. To that large group who knew him in the intimacy of social life his taking-off will bring a grievous sense of irreparable loss. In his death the country loses a sagacious statesman, whose departure will be mourned by all his political associates."

Secretary Root of the War Department said: "I have known Mr. Hobart a great many years, long before he became prominent in official life, and I was very fond of him. His death will cause sincere regret by all who knew him. He was a great Vice President."

Attorney General Griggs said: "My relations with the Vice President have been so intimate for more than twenty-eight years, and my grief at his untimely death is so personal, that I cannot speak about him for publication as I might of one whose death did not touch me so closely.

"As his associate and friend I can say he had the clearest intellect, the largest business capacity, the keenest intuition, of any man I ever knew; but more remarkable than these qualities were his traits of modesty, amounting almost to diffidence; of large-handed generosity unostentatiously bestowed; of unselfish public spirit in all affairs of town or State or country, and, finest of all, a great heart that never beat except with love and loyalty and sympathy for all the world."

Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock said: "Mr. Hobart's death is both an individual and a National loss. No man ever filled an office more acceptably to his country and to his Government. Those associated with him in Administrative affairs have lost a wise counselor whose every impulse and action was based upon a love of country and a complete discharge of duty."

Postmaster General Smith said: "With Mr. Hobart's magnetic attributes he united large capacity and sound judgment. In the Senate he exercised a very exceptional influence by his rare tact and his great sagacity. His death is a blow to his friends and a loss to the public councils."

Secretary of the Navy Long said: "The death of the Vice President is a great National sorrow. He had peculiarly impressed himself upon the regard and confidence of the people. The delightful relations which existed between him and the President and their mutual confidence was almost unprecedented."

Senator Foraker of Ohio said: "Mr. Hobart was a noble, generous-minded man—one of the most lovable I have ever known. Of him in his official capacity it may be said that he was a typical presiding officer, and deservedly popular and most highly esteemed by all Senators, without regard to party affiliations."

Senator Daniel of Virginia said: "I was a great admirer of the Vice President, and consider his death a loss to the entire country."

Senator Kyle of South Dakota said: "Leaving politics aside, all who knew Garret A. Hobart unite in paying the highest tribute to his personal worth, gentlemanly, dignified bearing, and absolute fairness as a presiding officer. His friends were legion and his enemies few."

Senator Clark of Wyoming said that all members of the Senate realized in Mr. Hobart one of its best presiding officers. He was a man who could expedite business, and did it in a manner which caused no friction or unpleasantness among the Senators."

Senator Fairbanks of Indiana said: "Garret A. Hobart was a great Vice President, and his death is a severe loss to the Nation. Admiration for him was not restricted by mere party lines. No one knew better than he at all times the state of the business of the Senate. He was quick and just in decision and absolutely free from partiality."

Senator Cockrell of Missouri said: "I was personally very fond of the Vice President. He was an excellent presiding officer. Being always fair and impartial, he aided materially in facilitating the disposition of the business of the Senate."

Senator Harris of Kansas said: "I heard the news of the Vice President's death with profound regret. I never knew a man who had such a strong faculty for endearing himself to those with whom he came in contact. His death is not only a National loss, but a personal loss to every member of the Senate."

Congressman Henderson of Iowa said: "His place cannot be easily filled and his death is a calamity to the Nation. His splendid abilities, his intense love of country, his pure life, made him a model statesman, and his death will be mourned throughout the Nation."

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 21.—Judge William R. Day of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, ex-Secretary of State, to-day said: "I am very sorry to hear of the death of Vice President Hobart. It is a great loss to the country. Mr. Hobart was in every way a capable and popular official. He was a man of such sound judgment that I know his counsel was very highly valued by the President. Probably no Vice President ever filled that office more ably and more acceptably than Mr. Hobart."

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 21.—Circuit Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick, who was a college companion of Mr. Hobart in New Brunswick, said to-day: "Our Vice President was taken away from us at a time when, with his vigorous mind, and immense energy, he was in a position to be of incalculable service to his country. Those who knew him personally loved him, and those who came in touch with him in public life revered him. He made a gallant fight to live, and his death is our sorrow."

Judge J. Franklin Fort, who nominated Mr. Hobart for Vice President, said: "My relations with Vice President Hobart, politically, professionally, and socially, have been of the most intimate character for twenty-five years. A more frank, honorable, wise, even-tempered, lovable man I have never known. You always left his presence feeling the better for having seen him. He was a prince in a country where the people are king, and he was always loyal and true to the king.

"Mr. Hobart was a born leader, and he led men without them knowing of it. His personality was as irresistible as it was charming. His personal life and character were spotless. His strength with the people lay in his open avowal of his opinions, and the confidence they had in his judgment and in the fact that the occupancy of high public station never changed his habits of courtesy. As youth, as man, as the second highest official in this the greatest Nation of the world, he was always the same, unaffected, generous, kindly citizen.

"Mr. Hobart will live in history as the greatest of Vice Presidents. As a parliamentarian he was matchless. If any previous Vice President was his equal, none was ever his superior. He had not only the confidence and respect of the Senate, but the personal esteem of every Senator. To his friends, the State, and Nation his death is a calamity beyond estimation. For myself, I loved him as a brother."

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—News of the death of Vice President Hobart was received with regret by members of the Democratic National Executive Committee. Senator Jones of Arkansas said: "Vice President Hobart, as presiding officer of the United States Senate, was fair and just at all times. He was an ideal presiding officer, and I am sorry, very sorry, to hear of his death." Other members of the committee also expressed deep regret.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 21.—United States Senator Teller said of Vice President Hobart: "There is no question but that he was the most popular presiding officer ever in the Senate. He was capable and was a fine parliamentarian. He was always absolutely impartial."

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 21.—Speaking of the death of Vice President Hobart, Senator Hanna said: "It is a great loss to the Nation and the party and an especial loss to the large circle of friends who knew Mr. Hobart best. He was a man universally respected, trusted, and loved. He stood in the front rank of the business men of his section, and in his own city was known and appreciated as a good citizen and benevolent friend."

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 21.—United States Senator Sewell, who was a warm personal friend of Mr. Hobart, was deeply affected upon receiving information of the Vice President's death. "Mr. Hobart had the capacity for almost any business or any profession," Senator Sewell said, "and was about the best-equipped all-around man we had in the State. He had the confidence of everybody, and his word was all that anybody needed in any transaction. He made himself popular with every one because of his free, kindly, honest nature, in addition to his great capacity."

MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY'S ACTION.

Both Branches Adopt Resolutions—Flags Half-Masted in the City.

When the news of Mr. Hobart's death was received at the City Hall Mayor Van Wyck directed that the flag be lowered to half-mast, and that the same rule be observed in regard to flags on other buildings occupied wholly or in part by city departments.

Both branches of the Municipal Assembly adjourned earlier than usual out of respect to the dead Vice President. In the Council President Guggenheimer offered resolutions which were unanimously passed. They paid tribute to Mr. Hobart as a citizen and member of the bar and praised his high regard for both public and private duty. Sympathy was expressed with the family and a copy of the resolutions was ordered sent to the widow. The Council then adjourned.

In the Board of Aldermen a resolution was introduced by Alderman Goodman and was unanimously passed and ordered sent to the family. The Board of Aldermen also adjourned, as an additional mark of regret and respect.

Flags were placed at half mast all over the city. In the financial district this tribute of respect was paid by all the Exchanges, many of the banks and large commercial houses, and at the large office buildings. The United States buildings, such as the Post Office, the United States Sub-Treasury, the Assay Office, Custom House, and Army Building, had colors in mourning. A flag was half-masted at the Jersey Central Building, in Liberty Street, where Vice President Hobart was so long known as a member of the Trunk Line and Joint Traffic Associations. When news of Mr. Hobart's death was received at the Vanderbilt offices the flags at the Grand Central Station were lowered to half mast.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Adjt. Gen. Andrews to-day issued General Order No. 22, touching the death of Vice President Hobart, which reads: "As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Garret A. Hobart, Vice President of the United States, whose death is announced on this date, all flags upon armories, arsenals, and public buildings of the land and naval forces of the State will be displayed at half staff until the day following the funeral."

REGRETS EXPRESSED IN TRENTON.

Front of the Capital to be Draped in Black for Thirty Days.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 21.—Regrets were expressed on all sides to-day when the news of the death of Vice President Hobart reaced here. Attorney General Gray made a formal announcement of the death to the Court of Errors and Appeal, which is in session here. Mr. Gray said that Mr. Hobart was a distinguished Jerseyman and a member of the bar of the State. The Court decided not to sit on the day of the funeral.

The State House Commission held a meeting and ordered all the flags of the State House to be placed at half-mast until after the funeral, and instructed the custodian to have the front of the Capitol draped in black for a period of thirty days. A portrait of the Vice President was draped and placed in the Executive Chamber.

Gov. Voorhees issued a proclamation paying a tribute to the memory of Mr. Hobart and directing all public buildings draped in mourning for thirty days, and all public offices closed during the funeral services.

The city authorities also took official action by having the City Hall bell tolled.

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S MALADY.

Cause of Mr. Hobart's Death Was an Affection of the Heart.

The cause of Vice President Hobart's death was an affection of the heart, diagnosed as dilated right heart, due to myocarditis. The nature of his illness was made public by his family and physicians Oct. 31, when they authorized the statement that he would not return to Washington and would never again take part in public affairs. In this statement it was said that the facts regarding his condition had been suppressed in order to avoid embarrassment to the Administration and because of the fear of the possible effect of publicity on the Vice President's shattered health. Continuing, the statement said:

"The illness of the Vice President may be said to date from the Fall of 1898, prior to his return to Washington in November. At that time his physicians observed symptoms of embarrassed respiration, with frequent attacks of angina pectoris. This condition responded readily to treatment, and when the Vice President went to Washington in the latter part of November he was in good health. He stood remarkably well the strain and excitement incidental to the opening of Congress, and he was making favorable progress until in January he became a victim of the prevailing epidemic of grip. Following this, there was a return of the heart trouble, accompanied with signs of degeneration.

"The recovery from this attack was less rapid, and on the last day of the session of the Senate the strain and excitement of delivering the closing speech were so great that he was on the verge of collapse. A few weeks after, toward the middle of March, the Vice President and his family, together with the Presidential party, went to Thomasville, Ga., to visit Senator Hanna. The fatigue of the trip affected Mr. Hobart very unfavorably, and his condition was further impaired by the intense heat and humidity then prevailing. As soon as possible he was taken to Long Branch, where beneficial results from the sea air and quiet were expected.

"His progress toward recovery was not made, however, at the rate that was anticipated, and a trip to Lake Champlain, with the fatigue and exposure incidental thereto, hastened rather than retarded the course of his disease. Since then his system has not responded to the ministrations of his physicians, and the critical condition of the last few days has been the result."

HAD BEEN IMPROVING.

Early in the morning of the day on which this statement was issued the Vice President had a sinking spell, when it was thought he was dying, and the family physician, Dr. William Newton, was hastily summoned. Mr. Hobart rallied, however, and from that time until last Saturday his condition showed steady improvement, which aroused faint hopes that he might be restored to health. He became able to sit up and read the newspapers, and showed keen interest in the results of the recent election. This was the first campaign in New Jersey in many years in which he had not taken an active and prominent part, and the success of the Republican Party there was a source of extreme gratification to him.

On Sunday a change for the worse was noticed, but was not so marked as to indicate his death within so short a time. He passed a fairly good day Monday, and the announcement of his death yesterday morning shocked and surprised the people of the country, who had watched the course of his illness with solicitude, and only recently had begun to hope that the predictions of a fatal termination of his malady might not be realized.

The illness of the Vice President has been attributed to overwork and to the exactions of Washington official and social life. Upon the latter point Dr. Newton recently said:

"Mr. Hobart's life at Washington had nothing to do with his illness. It is true that he attended many banquets, but he invariably made it a point to eat very sparingly at these feasts. This is a fact well known in social life in Washington. He never indulged in any kind of liquor except when he was advised to take it for medicinal purposes."

MR. HOBART'S CAREER A BUSY ONE.

Began Life Poor, but Won a Fortune and Second Office in the Land.

Garret Augustus Hobart was one of that class of American men who are able, by virtue of remarkable gifts, to rise from poverty to the highest position. He began life poor. His family had been poor for generations—a homely, but sturdy and sterling, New England stock. From youth he showed a facility for making the most of every situation, and he succeeded in working his way through the study of law, and finally through the lower ranks of professional life, and up to a fortune and the second office in the gift of the people.

His paternal ancestors came from New Hampshire. His grandfather was Roswell Hobart, a farmer with a large family of children to whom he was not able to give many of the advantages of life. His father was Addison W. Hobart, who removed to New Jersey and began life there as a school teacher. He had charge of the academy at Long Branch, and while in this capacity he married Sophia Vandeveer, of French and Holland stock. Afterward he removed to Keyport, where he had a country store and a small farm. He died there in 1892. His wife had died in 1881.

Garret Hobart was born at Long Branch June 3, 1844. He attended the common schools, prepared for college in a neighboring classical school, and entered the sophomore class of Rutgers College in 1860. He was graduated in 1863, at the age of nineteen, taking a high stand in all of his classes. In 1896 his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. After leaving college he taught school at Marlborough, in order to get enough money to enable him to study law. In three months he had saved up $110, and went immediately to Paterson, N. J., where he entered the law office of Socrates Tuttle. It is said that when Garret was born it was agreed between his father and Socrates Tuttle, who were close personal friends, that he should study law under the latter, and the agreement was carried out twenty years later. According to another story, young Hobart had only $1.50 in his pocket when he reached Paterson and entered the law office of his father's old friend.

Mr. Hobart was admitted to the bar in 1866 and was made a counselor at law in 1869, or nearly six years after he began his studies. During this time, however, he was getting a good salary and saving up money. When he was admitted he was a master of his profession and ready to cope with the oldest and most experienced members of the bar. Throughout his six years' apprenticeship to law he studied continuously, and would sit up late in the night in order to familiarize himself with legal forms by copying repeatedly legal papers of every kind. Fortunately he chose the commercial branch of law, since he always made his profession a handmaiden in his wider commercial enterprises.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN POLITICS.

In 1871 Mr. Hobart made his first appearance in politics. It was as City Counsel of Paterson. He took a lively interest in the election, because his patron, Socrates Tuttle, was a candidate for Mayor, and was elected. The following year Hobart was elected counsel for the Board of Freeholders, and the same year was chosen as the party candidate for the lower house of the State Legislature. His candidature was successful, he receiving the largest Republican majority the county had given up to that time. He was re-elected in 1873, and was elected Speaker of the House the next year. He declined a renomination in 1875. In 1876 he was elected to the Senate of the State, and re-elected in 1879, and served as President pro tem. of the Senate in both 1881 and 1882. During his legislative career he showed remarkable tact and ability as a parliamentarian. Few of his decisions as President of the Senate were successfully challenged. He received the complimentary nomination of his party for United States Senator in 1884, in which year the Democratic majority elected John R. McPherson to that office.

Mr. Hobart then could have held higher political office, but he seemed averse to accepting any position that would take him out of his State. He was offered the nomination as Representative in Congress several times, but always declined it. The first time was while he was in the Legislature, but he preferred to remain in the humbler legislative body, where he was close to his home, and where he could look after his business interests, which, by this time, were of great magnitude. He refused a Congressional nomination five times. In 1892 he was offered the nomination for Governor of New Jersey, but would not permit his friends to put him in the race. He again declined this honor in 1895, and devoted his entire time and energy to procuring the nomination of his friend, John W. Griggs. From 1880 to 1896 he was Chairman of the State Republican Committee. Mr Hobart was a delegate to the National Republican Conventions of 1876, 1880, and 1884. In the latter year he became a member of the National Committee, and served as Vice Chairman under Mr. Clarkson. He worked indefatigably in the interests, first of James G. Blaine, and then of President Harrison. He was also a delegate to all conventions since 1884, up to that one which nominated him for the Vice Presidency.

ADVOCATE OF SOUND MONEY.

Mr. Hobart was nominated for the Vice Presidency on the ticket with William McKinley, in 1896. He was from the first an outspoken advocate of the doctrine of sound money, and in his letter of acceptance to the Notification Committee, dated Sept. 9, 1896, he came out uncompromisingly for the gold standard. His strong stand on the subject was generally regarded as having been an important factor in the campaign. In the course of the letter referred to he wrote:

"Any nation which is worthy of credit or confidence can afford to say explicitly, on a question so vital to every interest, what it means, when such meaning is challenged or doubted. It is desirable that we should make it known, at once, and authoritatively, that an 'honest dollar' means any dollar equivalent to a gold dollar of the present standard of weight and fineness. The world should likewise be assured that the standard dollar of America is as inflexible a quantity as the French napoleon, the British sovereign, or the German twenty-mark piece."

Prior to this, on July 7, when he was visited by the committee and verbally notified of his nomination, he said:

"Uncertainty or instability as to the money question involves most serious consequences to every interest and to every citizen of the country. Gold is the one standard of value among all enlightened commercial nations. An honest dollar, worth 100 cents everywhere, cannot be coined out of 53 cents' worth of silver plus legislative fiat. Such a debasement of our currency would inevitably produce incalculable loss, appalling disaster, and National dishonor. The question admits of no compromise."

Mr. Hobart was inaugurated as Vice President on March 4, 1897. In the performance of his duties as President of the Senate he was distinguished for fairness and the readiness and soundness of his decisions. At the time of his inauguration some concern was expressed lest he should attempt to override the time-honored rules of the Senate. In bidding farewell to the body over which he had presided for four years, Vice President Stevenson spoke in defense of the absence of any rule for terminating discussion in the Senate. In his inaugural address, delivered immediately afterward, Mr. Hobart uttered the following words, which were interpreted as almost in the nature of a reply to the remarks of his predecessor:

"It will be my constant effort to aid you, so far as I may, in all reasonable expedition of the business of the Senate, and I may be permitted to express the belief that such expedition is the hope of the country. All the interests of good government, and the advancement toward a higher and better condition of things, call for prompt and positive legislation at your hands. To obstruct the course of wise and prudent legislative action, after the fullest and freest discussion, is neither consistent with true Senatorial courtesy, conducive to the welfare of the people, nor in compliance with their just expectations."

POPULAR WITH THE SENATORS.

In the discharge of his duties, however, Mr. Hobart showed little disposition to restrict the freedom of Senate debates. He was never lacking in courtesy, but by the exercise of his natural gifts of tact and diplomacy found little difficulty in confining discussion to proper channels. He made it his business to keep on terms of intimacy and cordiality with every member of the Senate and to keep posted on the details of every subject of discussion, and in this way was able to unravel many tangled situations and thus expedite the legislative business. He was popular on both sides of the chamber and his rulings on parliamentary questions rarely were questioned.

He was the intimate friend and counselor of the President. It was in the latter capacity that Mr. Hobart proved himself to be almost invaluable during the controversy which finally resulted in the resignation of Gen. Russell A. Alger from the Cabinet. His relations with Gen. Alger were such that the latter turned to him for advice as to the course he should pursue when his resignation was being demanded so strenuously. During a visit to the Vice President at Long Branch in July last Gen. Alger finally determined to withdraw from the Cabinet. Mr. Hobart, it is known, had several times urged Gen. Alger to resign, and on the occasion of this visit he pointed out so forcibly the injury he was doing his party and President McKinley's Administration by remaining in office that three days later Gen. Alger placed his resignation in the hands of the President. This was generally considered one of the best political services that Mr. Hobart ever rendered his party.

One of Mr. Hobart's early interesting experiences as Vice President was his first meeting with William J. Bryan, who called upon him at the Senate Chamber to pay his respects during the extra session at which the Dingley Tariff was passed. In the course of their conversation Mr. Bryan said: "Mr. President, I have only one grudge against you."

"What is that?" asked the Vice President.

"Well, you remember when I was stumping through New Jersey I stopped at your town of Paterson. Just as the crowd gathered to hear me all the electric lights went out and I was compelled to make my speech in absolute darkness. I wondered what the matter was, and subsequently I learned that you were the President of the electric light company."

The Vice President laughed heartily, and then assured Mr. Bryan that the lights had not been extinguished through malice toward him.

Mr. Hobart had a high regard for the dignity of his office, which, in his belief, was intended by the framers of the Constitution to be a position of real power and influence. His insistence that proper respect should be paid to the Vice Presidential office led to an incident of international interest, when a controversy arose in Washington society circles over the question whether the Vice President or the British Ambassador should have precedence immediately after the President at state and social functions. The question was decided when President McKinley gave his first state dinner, to which the members of the Diplomatic Corps and the highest officials of the Government were invited. The President took Mrs. Hobart in to dinner and the Vice President escorted Mrs. McKinley, and that settled it.

HIS WIDE BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Mr. Hobart had wide business interests, and was the President, General Manager, or a Director of a large number of corporations, some sixty in all, to many of which he had acted as general counsel. He was President of the Passaic Water Company, the Paterson Railway Company, the Morris County Railroad, and of several banks. He was also a Director in a number of railway and other companies. In 1895 he was appointed one of the arbitrators of the Grand Trunk Lines and Central Traffic Association of the United States, at an annual salary of $15,000, a position which he resigned on his election to the Vice Presidency of the United States. He was beyond question the possessor of a large fortune, but, owing to his many and diverse interests, it would be impossible to form even an approximate estimate of the value of his estate. He was insured for $100,000 in the Equitable Life Assurance Society, in which he had been a policy holder since 1872.

One of Mr. Hobart's distinguishing characteristics was his aversion to speaking in public, which his friends attributed to diffidence. It was with difficulty that he could be persuaded to appear in court, and he seldom did so after becoming firmly established in practice as a lawyer, leaving that part of the work to others. The same shyness was noticeable in his political career. He never was prominent as a campaign orator, though for many years his was the guiding mind in the Republican Party of New Jersey. In the campaign of 1896, however, in response to the solicitations of the Republican National and State Committees, he overcame his natural timidity sufficiently to make a flying trip through his own State, in which he addressed many vast audiences and received a series of ovations surpassing any in the previous political history of New Jersey. In spite of his dread of public speaking, he possessed an admirable command of words and a clear, resonant voice, which, together with his earnestness and evident sincerity, would have won him reputation as an orator had he desired to employ his gifts in that direction.

He was most scrupulous in attending to the requests for information and assistance that were constantly made to him. "If any one, no matter who, takes the trouble to write to me," he once said, "the least I can do in return is to acknowledge the letter." To this policy he always adhered, both in business and politics. He never denied himself to visitors, no matter on what errand they came. There was no room marked "private" in his suite of offices at Paterson. On the door of the room occupied by him there was nothing but "Mr. Hobart," and anybody was privileged to enter, confident of immediate attention unless the occupant of the office happened to be engaged with another visitor.

Mr. Hobart married Jennie Tuttle, the daughter of Socrates Tuttle, July 21, 1869, who survives him, as does a son, Garret A. Hobart, Jr. A daughter, who died in Italy in 1895, was a social favorite in New Jersey and this city. His home, commonly known as Carroll Hall, is a handsome, home-like structure at Carroll and Van Houten Streets, Paterson. He had a Summer house in Long Branch, near the place of his birth.

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WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Bric-a-Brac and Beautiful China

FIRST show days for the ceramic and sculptured beauty we've brought to New York for Christmas times. We call the home of it an art room, and we try never to use the word "art" slightingly.

The marble figures—mostly busts—are, as a rule, produced to our order in Florence, Italy. There are, of course, the usual classic pieces, but so few people are enthralled of hewed paths that we buy and sell vastly more of the pieces born of fancy's play. Now, marbles, like any other decorative thing, may be costly or inexpensive—and right in either case. Simplicity is the gauge of safety in buying the pieces at $5 and such easy prices. We have exercised the care—you can choose simply to suit your fancy. The more important pieces run up to $125.

Bric-a-Brac, the name for the thousand and one things that the housewife loves and that careless folks count everlastingly in the way—"bric-a-brac" never stood for more of beauty. Royal Vienna ware seems to be the coming favorite (vases, $4 to $400), but Sevres almost holds its own. Think of the beauty of anything that can supplant it even partially. (Sevres pieces, $4 to $250). Then Dresden, then Teplitz—the real, from Austria. The name is being as loosely used as the term "Brussels carpet." Flemish pottery is ruder, but possibly most clearly characteristic of all (75c to $12) and necessary in "period" furnishing. There are all sorts of shapes from candlestick to jug. A step to the Dutch, with its uses.

Do you know Louwelsa Pottery? A rose by any other name would smell as sweet—think of Rookwood. Different bush, but as rose and rose with Rookwood. Pieces at $3 to $37.50.

But we started out to tell much of Cut Glass. Will you take that for granted to-day? Our stories must never be tiresomely long.

China and Art Goods in the Basement.

The Tissot Pictures

Hundreds of thousands have paid admission to see the wonderful paintings by Tissot, illustrative of the earth-walks of The Christ.

Imbued with a love for his subject—his King—Tissot has given the world pictures more wonderful than the dreamings of Dore.

Almost miniatures—not larger than atlas pages as a rule. The originals are not available but reproductions are—and we fill a Salon on Fifth Floor with this gentle artwork of love.

Free, of course.

You are invited to enjoy them.

Tissot's "Life of Christ," in four magnificent volumes, is available to those joining the Wanamaker Tissot Club, upon the payment of $1 initial fee, the giving of satisfactory reference, and the obligation to pay $3 monthly tor a short time. Complete sets will be delivered during next week to all who have already subscribed.

Pictures, Fifth floor.
Book Club, First floor.

THREE SHOE BARGAINS—Women's $3.50 Shoes, black kidskin, at $2.35.
Men's good shape calfskin shoes at $1.80, instead of $3.
Boys' black or tan shoes—13 to 2, at $1.25. 2½ to 5½, at $1.50.

More Fine Dress Goods Bargains

There are still about 1,000 yards of the $1.25 Black Cheviots and Diagonals at 50c. We've told their story.

Of our own fine Black Fabrics we find an over-plus here and there—hence, these reductions on splendid fresh goods—

$2 from $3—French crepon-striped Granite Suiting.
$2 from $2.75—French Bedford Cord striped with chenille. Another at $2.25 from $3.25.
$2.50 from $3.50—French Granite Suiting with velvet chenille polka dots.
$2.50 from $3.50—French Venitian Cloth with cheniile-crepon stripes. And a Bedford Cloth with similar stripes.
$2.50 from $3.50—French Whipcord with velvet-chenille polka dots.
$3 from $4.75—French Crepon with chenille polka dots. Very rich.

Black Goods, Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Colored Dress Fabrics—

Almost the last of the—
$1 to $1.50 Bedford Cords at 37½c.
$1 Whipcords at 37½c.
$1.25 Whipcords at 50c.
$1 Melange Twills at 50c.
$1.50 Whipcords at 65c.

We told you how they came—importer had lots with some poor colorings. He would almost give away the poor ones. Instead, we bought the few less good with the many first-rate ones—and the saving is yours. Besides the bad ones are pretty good—you may like them best of all.

Fourth avenue.

Suits for Lads of 14 to 19

Long-trouser suits. We don't know of many stores that pay any attention to clothing boys of 14 to 19—most merchants say the business don't pay: which isn't a fair position—for if you depend on a store to clothe the little boys and the men it's a mean trick to have the lads slighted in the five most particular years,

Somewhere in that period the good American boy catches the secret of correct, respectable, genteel dressing—catches it almost as unconsciously as one gets the knack of bicycle riding after hours of discouraging trying.

These long-trouser suits, $8.50 to $20. All are right and correct—we have need for several grades.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Stylish Capes for Women—Old and Young

It is a well-founded criticism of the average collection of wraps that the storekeeper must think all women are 18-year old sylphs. It mustn't be so here—it is not.

Mature women are thanking us for capes like this—

Black melton, 30 inches long; richly but neatly embroidered in pleasing designs, and full lined with good black satin. $35.

To be sure, such a garment could be gotten up to one's order, but here it is one of scores of fine styles all ready to wear.

Rather younger-looking, is this three-quarter length cape of rich black matelasse. There is a touch of jetted passementerie on the upper part and liberal use of fine chenille fringe. Fronts are edged with feather trimming, and the garment is full satin lined. There is an indescribable swish of style about this cape—maybe because it sweeps from half length front to the three-quarter in the back. $50.

Here is a cape of black melton, 30 inches long; braided in graceful designs and the braid edged with daintiest touch of chenille. High storm collar edged with black thibet fur; lined with a heavy-wale back black silk. $25.

Let's skip to these plainer tailored capes—

Black kersey; no trimming except the rows of prettily-done stitching; satin lined. $9.

Same effect; but made of fancy-weave black serge. $9.

Plenty for less—and more, up to $115,

And Golf Capes—but that's a class to itself.

Second floor.

Men's Shirts We are proud of the skill of our custom shirt maker. Hundreds of New Yorkers are feeling so comfortable because of his work that they never think of him or their shirts—till they need a new supply. Our man will make them, depend on that. Perfect comfort is forgetfulness of parts—whether of body or clothes.

Sometimes he makes one shirt as a trial. Then comes a letter like this—

"I acknowledge receipt of sample shirt on order for half dozen. Pleased to report a perfect fit. Kindly have the other five finished up and sent to me."

In a spare day (he won't have spare days when you know his work better), he got up some Paris-like shirts—box-plaited bosom of exquisitely fine linen. We shall sell them at $2 while the lot holds out.

Men's Store, Ninth street.

Couches Reduced! For some reason or another several lines of couches are to be discontinued—mostly for a whim of the stockman. Whatever of them we have on hand are to be sold to-day at reductions indicated in this list—some are samples; you must take such, scratches and all.

Down to $11 from $15, denim covered Box Couch.
Down to $16 from $23.50, Oriental Box Couch, with mattress and bolster.
Down to $16 from $22.50, Oriental covered Couch, box base, drum head.
Down to $18 from $26.50, Spanish tufted Couch, embossed velour cover.
Down to $20 from $27, velour covered tufted Couch.
Down to $20 from $27, tapestry covered plain Couch, sloping head.
Down to $20 from $30, two Spanish tufted Couches, embossed velour covering.
Down to $22.50 from $45, Reading Couch, covered in embossed velour.
Down to $25 from $35, $36 and $36.50, Davenport Sofas, one covered in leather, three in velour.

Fourth floor.

Fifth floor.

Fifth Floor Bargain Store News

Silks

Newcomers to-day among the bargain silks. There's many an every-day want that may be filled at a large saving here. Desirable goods, of course, or they wouldn't be here at any price. These were 45c yesterday:

Corded taffetas, pinks, blues, greens.
Plain taffetas in 3 good colors.
To-day—35c a yard.

Table Silverware

Quadruple plated tea sets, pitchers, bowls, tureens, cake dishes, butter dishes, coffee pots—$1.90 to $12.50. Each price represents a reduction of about 50 per cent. from usual prices.

Rogers extra plate, spoons, forks and other serving pieces, proportionately low. Tea spoons at $1.10 a doz., for instance.

China and Bric-a-brac

Austrian china—plates, cups and saucers, and various dishes. Some at 10c each, some at 35c, others at 50c—every piece at about half value.

And many a pretty ornament in Teplitz ware—15c to $8.50. Regularly 25c to $24.

Lamps

Hand-painted reception and banquet lamps, complete with 11 and 12 in. globes to match. The decorations are roses, peonies, orchids, and so on; attractive gilt trimmings; centre draught burners. Ordinarily these lamps would sell reasonably at $9 and $10. These, just half—$4.50 and $5.

White Lawn Aprons

Of fine quality. Some plain, others with plaits and insertion of embroideries. They were made to sell at 25c—would be moderate at that price. A large purchase at a large concession in price brings them to you at 15c each.

Women's Stylish Silk Waists at Half Prices The most top-loftical silk waist maker in New York produced eighty-two waists to serve as modes—as samples to sell by. He wouldn't let them be touched—they were kept in cases, to be looked at. There were samples to judge quality by. Well, here are the waists—they've served him. We shall sell them at just half their worth—$6 and $8, instead of $12 and $16. Beauties for evening wear.

Only the few—eighty-two.

Second floor, with the other Silk Waists.

Women's Suits Excuse the story, excuse all but these two blunt facts:

$15 for suits from lots up to $27 in value.
$18 for suits from lots up to $34.

All new—and mostly reduced last evening. Why? Simply to hurry out the lagging twos and threes from lots of tailored suits that you have liked best.

Second floor, Broadway.

French Handkerchiefs There are French linens so fine that ordinary terms fail to qualify them—really nearer like woven spider webs than anything else. It is a fact that three of every four pieces are ruined in the making—but the perfect piece is a bit of loveliness worth all that it costs.

Then, too, we get splendid hemstitching and embroidery in France, and the art of bringing a touch of color into even a plain man's dress.

You will appreciate these new French Handkerchiefs—

Women's, 50c to $12 apiece—yes, some for more.
Men's, $1 to $6.50 apiece.

Broadway, Main aisle.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

A New Domestic Comedy at the Irving Place Theatre.

CLARA BUTT HEARD AGAIN

"Die Herren Soehne," by Walther and Stein—News and Gossip of the Theatres.

A "volksstuck," the authors of "Die Herren Söhne," Oskar Walther and Leo Stein, prefer to call their play, which is a comedy not altogether devoid of the element of pathos, treating of domestic life in Berlin in the present hour. The piece was acted for the first time in this country at the Irving Place Theatre last night, and so heartily received that it will likely have quite a run for that repertory theatre, where frequent changes of bill are the rule.

The story is a variant of the familiar tale of the conflict of old heads and young hearts. It is told with homely realism in the denotement of traits of character and with plenty of easily appreciated humor.

Rommel, the prosperous sausage maker, expects his son, Wilhelm, to take up his business and to marry his niece, Gusti, who has a little fortune of her own. But both these young persons have other ideas. Gusti has fallen in love with young Rudolf Gimpern, son of a member of the Reichstadt, while Wilhelm, having served his year in the army, wishes to enter the university and take up a profession. As for his good mother, what with her abundant sympathy, her husband's firmness, her son's determination, Gusti's obstinacy, and the blandishments of young Rudolf, who in spite of the pretensions of his family, and his university career, turns out to be well fitted for the sausage making business himself, her lot is full of bewilderment.

Of course, in the end, the young folks have their way. But there are three acts of sufficient variety of incident for German comedy and absolute verity so far as the study of character is concerned.

The play is suitably set and is acted vociferously and with too little contrast of light and shade, but with an acceptable heartiness, by Max Hanseles as old Rommel, with delightful naturalness by Anna Leonardi and Wilhelmine Schluter as Gusti, and her aunt, with a large fund of personal humor by Rudolf Senius, who also staged the play, as the degenerate student who takes up sausages, and creditably by all others concerned in the performance.

MISS BUTT'S SECOND RECITAL.

The English Contralto Heard Again in Mendelssohn Hall.

Miss Clara Butt, the eminent English contralto, gave her second song recital at Mendelssohn Hall last night. The occasion was made one for a display of the favor which the singer has gained among the gentlefolk of the town, and the room was filled with persons whose names are often seen in the chronicles of the dance and the dinner. Miss Butt was cordially applauded for her efforts, and Mr. Leo Stern, who played the 'cello in the intervals between the songs, received his share of the honors. Miss Butt's numbers were "The Enchantress," by Hatton; Hahn's "Si mes Vers"; "Che Faro," from Gluck's "Orfeo"; Schubert's "Lied der Mignon" and "Der Wanderer," "Time's Garden" and "Summer Night," by Goring-Thomas, and Cowen's "Promise of Life." Mr. Stern played an adagio by Barglel, Saint-Saëns's "Le Cygne," and his own "Humoresque." He was also heard in obbligati to the Goring-Thomas songs. It is not quite possible to tell why Miss Butt sings such songs as the Hatton composition, with which she began her evening's display, for such things do not belong to the class of music which is received in cultured circles in this country. At a Sunday night concert, before the audiences which frequent such affairs, perhaps it might be admissible, but in an artistic entertainment it was out of place.

It may have been the vengeance of the gods, but at any rate Miss Butt did not sing it well. Nor can her singing of the Gluck air be highly praised. She mixed its classicism with some of the sentimentality of her English ballads, to its discomfort and to her discomfiture, but all that was said of her after her first concert remains undisputed by the events of last night. Her voice is one of the noblest now before the public, and her temperament is irresistible. Her vocal method is open to censure, and it will be unfortunate if young singers, carried away by the results produced by her impetuous style and her splendid personality, attempt to attain similar effects by the employment of her vocal mannerisms. Her style, her interpretative skill, and her dramatic manner may be copied, but her voice technic should be shunned as a trap for frail organs Only a voice like hers could stand it for any length of time.

THE DANNREUTHER QUARTET.

Its First Subscription Concert at Sherry's Last Night.

The first of a series of subscription concerts by the Dannreuther Quartet was given last night at Sherry's. This organization has been laboring in the cause of chamber music in this town for so long a time that it has gained for itself a goodly number of followers, and the result is that its entertainments are usually well attended, as they deserve to be. The Dannreuther Quartet has earned the support of the public, and we owe its members a debt of gratitude for their continued efforts for the cultivation of a general taste for the most refined form of music.

The programme last night embraced the E minor quartet, opus 59, No. 2, of Beethoven; an andantino in B flat by Kopyloro, and Gabriel Fauré's quartet in C minor, opus 15. Miss Belle Newport, contralto, sang Schubert's "Der Wandeger," Schumann's "Frühlingsnacht," and Hauptmann's "Meerfahrt" and "Nachtgesang." The accompaniments were artistically played by M. Aimé Lachaume. The work of the quartet was warmly applauded, and it had its customary nicety of style. One is forced to admit, however, that there was in it a dryness of tone, which may have been the fault of the room, not an especially favorable one in its acoustics.

Miss Newport, who rejoices in the possession of a most auspicious name, belongs to a race of contraltos which is met more frequently at the "provincial" music festivals than in New York. Her voice is badly placed and her style is tentative and utterly lacking in certainty. She does not seem at any time to be quite sure that she is doing the thing right, and this begets a feeling of distrust in the minds of her hearers. However, she was rewarded with the customary signs of approval, which are like the rains of heaven, in that they fall alike on the just and the unjust.

IN AID OF MANY ORPHANS.

Plans for the Roman Catholic Asylum Benefit Performance.

The benefit performance for the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow afternoon and evening promises to be the usual interesting event given annually under the auspices of this charitable institution. Artists from Charles Frohman's various theatres and William A. Brady's company, "Way Down East," will take part. The Thompson Street scene from "Around New York in 80 Minutes" will be given. Among other volunteers will be Miss Anna Held, James Jeffries, Thomas Sharkey, Ernest Roeber, the Cragg family, Etta Butler, Miss Kitty Mitchell, Bobby Gaylor, the De Forrests, the Rogers brothers, assisted by Jeanette Bageard and Edith St. Clair; Louis Aldrich, Mrs. Annie Yeamans, Maggie Cline, and Frank Bush.

MME. GADSKI HERE AGAIN.

Noted Singer Arrives from Europe for Her Concert Tour.

Mme. Gadski, who is renowned for her interpretation of Wagnerian rôles, and who sang last season in this country under the management of the Damrosch and Ellis Opera Company, arrived yesterday, a passenger on the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. She returns to this country for a transcontinental concert tour under the direction of C. L. Graff.

The prima donna, when seen in her apartment in West Ninety-eighth Street last evening, said: "I have come direct from my home in Berlin, where I enjoyed a thorough rest after one of the hardest seasons ever participated in by me, having appeared steadily for almost one year, less ten days. I arrived in this country last season early, and immediately sang in concerts and at festivals twenty-seven times. Then I became identified with the Damrosch and Ellis Opera Company, appearing in both German and Italian opera for forty-eight performances with Mme. Melba, visiting all the principal cities of the United States. After this season terminated I sang in eighteen more concerts prior to my departure for London, where my appearance was made with such marked success under Maurice Grau's management that he re-engaged me for three additional seasons.

"After my season at Covent Garden I went direct to Baireuth, where during the five cycles which were presented I appeared as Eva in all performances of "Die Meistersinger." At the conclusion of this engagement I returned to my home in Berlin, where I have remained quietly studying very hard the various oratori in which I will sing. I look forward with much pleasure to my coming season here notwithstanding I am not to appear with Mr. Grau's organization. Still, one can never tell. Accidents might happen and the New York public may have an opportunity to hear me in some of my favorite rôles."

Mme. Gadski's first appearance will be next Saturday night at the Metropolitan Opera House, where a concert will be given for the benefit of St. Mark's Hospital.

WANTS THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

English Syndicate, It Is Said, Would Buy Weber & Fields, Too.

There were all sorts of wild rumors in circulation yesterday in theatrical circles regarding the outcome of Walter E. Burns's visit to this country in the interest of an English syndicate for the purchase of certain theatres which are supposed to be on a paying basis. The most recent report was to the effect that Mr. Burns had looked into the affairs of the Lyceum Theatre for the last ten years, and had found the results so thoroughly satisfactory that he has opened negotiations with the stockholders of the property through Mr. Brent Good for the purchase of the lease.

In addition to this, Mr. Burns, it is said, made a casual offer to Mr. Joseph Weber of Weber & Fields for the purchase of the good-will of their enterprise for many years. Mr. Weber, when seen last evening, said that it was true Mr. Burns had made a proposition for the purchase of his business, but he doubted very much if anything would come of it, as the figure his firm would require was in his opinion beyond anything the syndicate would care to give them.

"However," said Mr. Weber, "if they are very desirous of including our business in their circuit of theatres in this city, they can have it, but only at our figures."

The sudden desire on the part of Mr. Burns to include the above theatres in the circuit will not, it was said yesterday, interfere in the purchase of the New York and Casino Theatres, and if these Houses can in any way be disposed of at the price which is wanted by the Sire brothers, the consummation of the deal may possibly go through. Those interested, however, look upon its success very dubiously, because the English investing public is not disposed to invest its money in enterprises without receiving handsome returns, and in this event theatrical managers in this country are not likely to dispose of a good paying property unless they can receive in return a fabulous price for their business.

WALTER DAMROSCH'S ACTIVITIES.

Plans Two Sunday Night Concerts at Metropolitan Opera House.

Mr. Walter Damrosch, who has been in retirement ever since the operatic firm of Damrosch & Ellis was disbanded last season, will again become prominent in this city for probably a brief period in the concert line. He has engaged the Metropolitan Opera House, in conjunction with Henry Wolfsohn, for two Sunday night concerts, Dec. 3 and 10, when an orchestra composed of sixty musicians will render a programme composed of the usual interesting selections.

For the first concert the soloists for the occasion will be Miss Clara Butt, an English contralto, and Vladimir De Pachmann, the pianist, and for the second concert fully as prominent soloists will make their appearance.

JAPANESE ACTORS' PLANS.

Their Imperial Dramatic Company to Appear Here.

Mark Klaw of the theatrical firm of Klaw & Erlanger left last Monday for Toledo, Ohio, to make a contract with the Imperial Japanese Dramatic Company, which has been touring this country with considerable success on its way to the Paris Exposition. It was Mr. Klaw's intention to introduce this organization next Monday night, along with the Rogers brothers, in their play, "In Wall Street," but negotiations were not concluded, and instead of appearing at the Victoria the company will be seen at some later date in the season under its own management.

FLORENCE PIGOTT IS DEAD.

Actress Succumbs to Consumption at Marlborough, Mass.

MARLBOROUGH, Mass., Nov. 21.—Florence Beatrice Pigott, once a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company's ballet, New York, died here yesterday at the home of her aunt, Mrs. John Odell. Consumption was the cause of her death.

"Flo" Pigott, as her theatrical friends called her, made her American début as a ballet girl in Italian opera about three years ago at the Academy of Music, in Boston, under Col. Mapelson, by whom she with her sister was brought from London. Upon the winding up of the Boston company, Manager William Parry gave her a place in the ballet of the Metropolitan Opera Company. Discovering that she had a musical voice and could sing as well as dance, Manager Parry engaged her for a part in "Very Little Faust," which was played during the Summer of 1897 at Manhattan Beach. Here, with her bright, vivacious manner and musical talents, she made quite a hit.

Theatrical people were beginning to prophesy for her a career of considerable brilliancy as a soubrette, when during an engagement with the "By the Sad Sea Waves" company she contracted the cold which left her with lung trouble. Her condition becoming serious, she went with her sister back to her home in England. Her health continued to fail, however, and she was brought back to this country with the hope that this climate would save her. Her sister is now with the Maurice Grau Opera Company at Chicago, and is the wife of George All, now appearing at Weber & Fields's.

SHOT BY HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW.

Victim Was Asleep—Women Seized Assailant, but He Escaped.

TAUNTON, Mass., Nov. 21.—Joseph F. McMahon was shot and probably fatally wounded while asleep at his home here early this morning. John Gallagher, McMahon's brother-in-law, did the shooting and escaped before the police arrived at the house.

It is alleged that Gallagher, by placing a ladder against the second-story window, entered McMahon's chamber. The occupants of the house heard five shots fired. Five bullets entered McMahon's body. Several women in near-by rooms, awakened by the sound of the shots, rushed into McMahon's room, where they saw Gallagher standing with a smoking pistol in his hand.

The women seized him, but he freed himself and fled. The police were at once notified and the wounded man was taken to the hospital. An examination showed that his chances for recovery were very slight.

McMahon was able to make a statement, and he said that Gallagher had entered his bedroom and shot him.

It is thought that the motive was revenge, as it appears that Gallagher's wife had left him because of his dissolute habits and had gone to the home of her brother, where she is staying. McMahon had found it necessary on several occasions to protect his sister from her husband's abuse.

Gallagher was a widower when he married his present wife. He is about thirty-two years of age, and for a number of years he had worked at the Taunton Locomotive Works. McMahon is not married. He is thirty-one years old, and a painter.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

THOUGHT DEAD, BUT IS ALIVE.

St. Louis Salesman, on Whose Life $10,000 Insurance Had Been Collected, Turns Up in Chicago.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 21.—Six months ago a stranger committed suicide in this city. While the body was at the morgue it was identified as that of Aaron Wolfsohn of St. Louis. The local agent of the New York Life Insurance Company reported that Aaron Wolfsohn had taken out a ten-thousand-dollar life insurance policy some time before his death. He identified the body. About a week ago the local agent received a check for $10,000 from New York and handed it over to Public Administrator Kellog in payment of Wolfsohn's policy. The check was cashed by the administrator.

The agent of the insurance company has received a telegram from New York instructing him to stop payment on the check, as the company has gained knowledge of Aaron Wolfsohn, the policy holder, and that he is alive.

This leaves the suicide still a mystery.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Aaron Wolfsohn surprised his uncle, S. Blumenthal, a wholesale liquor dealer, by calling on him while en route for the East. His appearance at the Blumenthal residence was unexpected to the last degree, and his reception was as much a surprise to him as it was to his uncle and aunt.

"Why, Aaron, we thought you were dead and buried," was the salutation accorded to Mr. Wolfsohn when the door opened.

"I don't look like a dead man, do I?" Mr. Wolfsohn answered, regarding his uncle's remark as a joke.

"But the newspapers said you were dead," was the response.

Mr. Wolfsohn grew interested and asked for information. In a short time he was made acquainted in a general way with the report of his supposed suicide in Los Angeles last July, while a guest at one of the hotels in that city; of the identification of his body by supposed relatives and friends, and its interment with fitting rites.

It was all interesting to Mr. Wolfsohn, and he laughed immoderately until he was informed that his life had been insured for $10,000, and that the policy had been collected by persons representing themselves as his relations. Then he grew serious. His parents reside in St. Louis, and he recollected that he had not communicated with them for several months, his duties as the representative of a big London commercial house taking him everywhere and occupying his time closely. He at once telegraphed to his parents that he was alive, and further to prove his existence he went before a notary and made an affidavit to that effect, which will be mailed to St. Louis to-day.

Mr. Wolfsohn then departed for Buffalo, N. Y., to keep a business engagement, and expects to be in Washington next Thursday. He was completely mystified concerning his alleged suicide, not having the slightest intimation until he arrived in Chicago that he was supposed to be dead.

"My nephew was in Los Angeles last Summer," said Mr. Blumentinal, "but only for a short time. He is traveling almost constantly, and failed to see anything in the newspapers about the suicide of a man supposed to be himself in that city. I do not know whether he has his life insured or not; neither do I know anything about the company which issued a policy to a person bearing his name. It is either a strange case of mistaken identity or a clever imposition."

"The money is safe in the hands of the Los Angeles Public Administrator," said Vice President Tuck of the New York Life last evening, "and we will get it back when we present the legal proof that Wolfsohn is alive. It was indeed a curious circumstance. The money could not have left the Administrator's hands, however, until the period of eight or ten months for advertisement had passed."

RIGHTS OF COLORED PUPILS.

Entitled to Go to School, but Not Necessarily with White Children.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday denied the appeal of Elizabeth Cisco, colored, from the decision of the Special Term refusing a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the School Board of Queens Borough to admit her children to the public school on Brenton Avenue, Jamaica, and make no distinction on account of color. Mrs. Cisco claimed the right to have her children accepted as pupils in the school in question, but was told that they must go to a separate school for colored children.

Justice Goodrich, writing the opinion for the Appellate Division, says that the provision of the Constitution which provides that equal school facilities shall be furnished to all children cannot be held to mean that the white children and the black children must be permitted to attend the same school. As to the question of the excellence of the instruction in the school for colored children in comparison with the schools for white children, Justice Goodrich does not find that there is any difference.

CHICAGO WOMAN SEEKS MOTHER.

Asks Perth Amboy Police to Ascertain If She Is There.

Special to The New York Times.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Nov. 21.—Chief of Police Burke has received from Miss Maggie Doyle of Chicago a letter asking him to ascertain whether her mother is living here. She says she and her two brothers, Martin and Joseph, have been deserted by their father, Peter Doyle. When the family lived here several years ago, Doyle was a man of prominence in labor circles, a member of the Knights of Labor.

He deserted the family here, the letter sets forth, and their mother set out to find him. After she had gone, the children were abandoned by the persons in whose care they were left, and were forced to go to the almshouse. Soon after this their father reappeared and took all three to Chicago, telling them their mother was dead. Maggie after his second disappearance suspected he was not telling the truth.

New Jersey Prosecutors Confer.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 21.—The Prosecutors of the several counties of the State held their annual meeting at the State House this afternoon and elected these officers: President—Walter F. Hayhurst of Hunterdon; Vice President—John S. Voorhees of Middlesex; Secretary—James S. Erwin of Hudson; Treasurer—George A. Angle of Warren. In the evening the Prosecutors had a dinner at the Trenton House, at which seventeen of the twenty-one Prosecutors in the State were present.

Colorado Masked Men Kill 3,000 Sheep

DENVER, Col., Nov. 21.—A special to The Republican from Craig, Col., says that last week 3,000 sheep belonging to the Geddes Sheep Company were driven from Wyoming into Routt County to the range, forty miles northwest of Craig. Last Saturday fifty masked men captured the herders and then proceeded to kill the entire flock. The herders were warned not to bring any more sheep into Colorado and were released. These are the first sheep that have been brought into this section for several years.

Fell 1,080 Feet Into a Mine.

MAHANOY CITY, Penn., Nov. 21.—George Townsend, aged twenty-one years, employed at the Gilberton Colliery, near here, fell down the mine water shaft, a distance of 1,080 feet, last night and was instantly killed. This is the greatest fall ever chronicled in similar mining fatalities in the Southern anthracite coal fields.

"For Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Diseases, etc.," I always prescribe

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Lithia Water with the very best results."

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The Little Difficulties in Eyeglass Fitting.

It may be some very trivial thing that interfered with perfect eyeglass fitting in your especial case. It sometimes takes the widest experience and completest facilities to detect and overcome these little difficulties. If you are conscious or even suspicious of something wrong with your glasses, let us see them.

E. B. Meyrowitz

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Great Variety of Style and Price.
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ODD VISITORS AT THE MORGUE.

Woman Goes There Daily to Pray and Spank Her Children.

The attention of Superintendent Blair of the Outdoor Poor Department was called yesterday to a white woman with two pretty mulatto girls, who has been visiting the Morgue and acting strangely for several days. An Inspector found out that the woman was the wife of James G. Spaulding, a colored porter, supposed to be employed on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

The woman has rooms in a tenement house at 445 West Twenty-sixth Street and also at 303 East Twenty-sixth Street. She took the latter last Wednesday, she says, so as to be near the Morgue. Every day since Wednesday she has visited the Morgue "to look for the body of her husband." She takes the children with her, and when inside the Morgue kneels down on the floor and pulls out a crucifix. The children fall down on their knees in front of her, and after prayers are said Mrs. Spaulding systematically spanks both little ones. Superintendent Blair has taken charge of her, and will provide her with food until he can hear from her husband. She is thought to be suffering with religious mania.

Miss Van Vorst's Return to Paris.

Among the passengers sailing on the St. Louis to-day will be Miss Marie Van Vorst, who is returning to Paris with her mother, Mrs. H. C. Van Vorst, for an indefinite period. Among those who called yesterday at the Buckingham to take leave of Miss Van Vorst were Mrs. Albert Herter, W. G. Max Muller, Boutet de Monvel, Robert Underwood Johnson, and Mrs. Johnson, William Hyde, Frederic Harrison Baldwin, Mrs. Frank Carolan of San Francisco, H. M. Alden, Mrs. Lindlay Chapin, Herbert Parsons, and Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Moffatt. Miss Van Vorst is the author of "The Path of the Storm" in the current Harper's, and also of a story in the November St. Nicholas. She goes abroad to complete a story of French life on which she has been at work for some time, and also to prepare some special work for McClure's.

Paintings at Auction.

There are now on exhibition at the Knickerbocker Auction Rooms, 3 West Twenty-eighth Street, a collection of some 216 old and modern paintings, which the catalogue states are furnished by the late ex-Recorder James M. Smith, with additions from the estate of E. C. Delavan of Albany. These pictures are to be sold at auction to-night, to-morrow and Friday nights. There are some pleasing, pretty, and decorative canvases in the collection, but there are few well-known names represented, a number of paintings very honestly marked unknown, and with the exception of two or three landscapes—one by Richet, a little example of Koek-koek, and some little English and Holland coast scenes by men comparatively unknown—it cannot be said that the collection is worthy of extended notice.

Ex-Chief of Police Kills Himself.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Thomas Wilds committed suicide at his home at Rome last night by shooting himself. He was sixty-nine years of age, and at one time was Chief of Police of Rome.

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HAS BEEN RECOMMENDED BY
EMINENT PHYSICIANS
As the Best Natural Aperient Water.
UNEQUALLED AS A REMEDY FOR
Constipation and Stomach Disorders.
Get the Genuine!

ESTCOURT IS NOW CUT OFF

Durban Sends Word that Communication Is Interrupted.

BELIEVED WIRES ARE SEVERED

Boer Contingent of Troops Has Probably Established Itself So as to Command the Telegraph Lines.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The announcement comes from Durban that communication with Estcourt is interrupted. This seems to confirm the belief that a Boer commando has established itself at Willow Grange, or near the Mooi River, and has cut the telegraph wires. Nevertheless, whatever definite knowledge the British commanders may have obtained from the scouts of the disposition of the Boer commands in Natal and the conditions of the beleaguered garrisons particularly, nothing has been allowed to develop for the public information.

It is certain that, owing to the heavy work of debarkation and entraining at Durban, the preparations for the advance of the relief force are in no wise so advanced as had been supposed. This may also be due to the necessity of pushing stores and provisions to the front in needful quantities before the troops are sent. On the other hand, the celerity with which troops are being pushed forward from Cape Town equally tends to show that all such preparations regarding forage and provisions were already well advanced before the troops arrived at Cape Town.

Gen. Methuen's baggage has arrived at De Aar, addressed to "Lord Methuen, Pretoria, via Cape Town."

The reoccupation of Naauw Poort, which is reported to-night, is good news for the British. It is not known here from what point the troops came, but it is presumed they were from De Aar, in which event it will not be long before Stornberg also is reoccupied. Naauw Poort commands the gap in the Kriivoorsh Berg, the last strong fighting position south of Orange River, and was admirably suited to Boer tactics.

Col. Royston's dispatch from Ladysmith finally disposes of all reports of another great British victory there last Wednesday.

The Duke of Portland has contributed £10,000 ($50,000) for Red Cross Society work in South Africa.

The Times announces that it is authorized to deny the statement, recently made by a French newspaper, that Prince Louis Napoleon, who is a Colonel in the Russian Army, desired to join the Boers, and asked Emperor Nicholas for permission. As a matter of fact, he never had any such idea.

The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Pietermaritzburg:

"An official communication from Ladysmith, dated Nov. 18, says the garrison is 'maintaining its position.' A Boer force is reported to the rear of Boston, about a day's ride from here."

ALL QUIET AT LADYSMITH.

Reported that There Has Been No Further Bombardment.

DURBAN, Nov. 21.—The Government has received the following advices from Col. Royston, commandant of the volunteers at Ladysmith, under date of Nov. 16:

"All the volunteers and police are well and there are plentiful supplies for man and horse. All was quiet on Wednesday, and the same condition exists this morning. There has been no further bombardment, and the effects hitherto have been trifling. We are anxious for news from the south."

Gen. Clery, acting under instructions from Gen. Buller, has issued a proclamation announcing that the Government will exact full compensation for damage done to the property of loyalists.

The Natal Witness says:

"The German farmers in the Greytown district have rejected the Boer ultimatum to swear allegiance or to quit their farms and have defied the Bcers to oust them from their homesteads."

BOERS REPAIRING BRIDGES.

Asserted that the Invasion of Cape Colony Was Unauthorized.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 21.—It is announced from Naauw Poort that the Boers are repairing the bridges previously destroyed by them. This, according to The Cape Times, is because the Boer invasion of Cape Colony was against orders. The same authority asserts that no defense of Bloemfontein is intended.

United States Consul General Stowe, who has just visited the Boer prisoners on board the Penelope at Simonstown, is interesting himself to secure good treatment for the British prisoners at Pretoria, and has authorized Mr. Macrum, United States Consul there, to honor the checks of the British officers to the extent of £1,500 ($7,500) and generally to do his best in their behalf.

DISCREDIT BRITISH "VICTORIES."

No Mention of Them Made in Ladysmith Dispatches.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The latest direct news from Ladysmith, dated Nov. 16 and Nov. 17, strangely conflicts with the reiterated reports of "tremendous battles and great British victories," Wednesday and Thursday. Neither of the above referred to messages, though dispatched on the days following the dates of the alleged fights, mention any great engagements or Boer defeats. On the contrary, both distinctly state that beyond a false alarm on Tuesday evening, and a little increased shelling Thursday and Friday, causing small damage, everything was perfectly quiet, and the garrison was chafing under its enforced inactivity.

Nevertheless, special dispatches from Estcourt to-day enlarge on the reported battles, and insist that the Boers received a more terrible lesson Wednesday than in any previous fight.

According to these circumstantial accounts, the Boers determined to attempt to reach the north end of Ladysmith with a large force, but were unable to make headway against the well-sustained fire of the British riflemen and Maxims. Later, it is added, a British force worked round the Boer flank, causing the latter to withdraw, under a deadly fusillade, with exceedingly heavy losses. Large numbers of dead are said to have been counted on the field, many were wounded, and a number of prisoners were captured. The British losses are reported to have been trivial.

Of course, reliable dispatches corroborative of the above may have been censored or captured with the native runners. But these tales are so flattering to the British that they have a distinct flavor of being belated accounts from Kafir sources, of affairs previously reported.

The dispatches from Ladysmith reporting that there is an ample supply of ammunition there have, seemingly, set at rest a point on which there was much diversity of opinion.

Apparently, the British commander at Ladysmith believes Gen. Joubert has gone south, leaving only a force sufficient to prevent the garrison from sallying out, and there is a disposition in some quarters to think Gen. Joubert possibly initiated the story with the object of inducing Gen. White to make a serious attack or relax his precautions, so as to permit the Boers to seize ground vital to the defense of the town.

A report from Durban, however, says there are rumors there that the Boers are preparing to break camp and withdraw from the investment of Ladysmith.

But it is said elsewhere that the investing force continues to receive reinforcements and fresh supplies of stores daily.

In view of the publicity allowed by the military authorities to be given to the alleged intention of the British to advance via Belmont to relieve Kimberley, it is said that it may be regarded as probable that an advance from De Aar will really be effected, and that the route will not be so well advertised.

The transport City of Cambridge, with the Second Battalion of the Scottish Rifles, arrived at Durban this morning.

ESTCOURT, Natal, Nov. 20.—The rumors of a glorious victory achieved by Gen. White Wednesday last are still unconfirmed. Little credence is attached to them, especially as it is added that Gen. White threatened to place many hundreds of prisoners in conspicuous places should the shelling of the town continue.

JOUBERT TELLS OF FIGHTING.

Reports Continuous Rifle Firing South of Ladysmith.

PRETORIA, Nov. 21. — Monday's report from Gen. Joubert's headquarters, which was presented to the Transvaal Council of War to-day, says:

"Heavy gun firing was heard in the direction of Estcourt on Saturday, and continuous rifle firing is proceeding south of Ladysmith. A small sortie from Ladysmith this morning was repulsed. The Transvaal heavy guns fired a number of shells into the town this afternoon."

COL. BADEN-POWELL HOLDS OUT.

Sends Word that the Boers Are Less Numerous About Mafeking.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Late last evening the War Office made public two dispatches from Gen. Buller, at Cape Town. The first had been received from Gen. Clery, dated Monday, Nov. 20, and announced that three privates were wounded the previous day at Mooi River.

The second was from Col. Baden-Powell, dated at Mafeking, Nov. 6, saying:

"All well here. We have had a few successful sorties. Our loss is two officers and seventeen men killed and four officers and twenty-nine men wounded. The enemy's loss is heavy. His numbers are decreasing, but his guns remain and shell us, keeping out of the range of our small guns. Have had no news from the outside since Oct. 20."

COLONISTS JOIN THE BOERS.

Members of Cape Assembly Go to Fight Great Britain.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 21.—The Midland News says that Messrs. Vanderwalt and Gober, members of the Cape Assembly, have joined the Boer forces at Colesburg.

Gen. Gatacre, commanding the British column assembling at Queenstown, Cape Colony, made a speech to the troops there to-day. He said the regulars should watch and learn from the irregulars, who were acquainted with the country and the habits of the Boers. Once the forward movement is begun, he continued, there could be no question of stopping it, and he asked all to do their best, adding:

"I will never ask you to do anything I am not willing to do myself."

Reports from the northern portion of the Colony are more reassuring, but there is distinct danger of the Dutch actively espousing the cause of the Boers, who now effectually bar three lines of entry into the Free State. Most of the students of the Burghersdorp Theological Seminary joined the invaders after the latter occupied the town.

Proclamations issued at Bloemfontein Tuesday, Nov. 14, declare that the whole of Griqualand West, except Kimberley and Mafeking, are annexed to the Free State. The proclamations are signed by C. H. Wessels, President of the Volksraad.

A native from Herschel, Cape Colony, reports that the Boers left the camp at Allwal North in temporary charge of native followers, who bolted, taking with them a number of horses and rifles.

A Queenstown (Cape Colony) dispatch dated Friday, Nov. 17, says communication is constantly interrupted by Boer incursions, but is restored as soon as interrupted.

KRUEGER ALLEGES PREJUDICE.

Intimates that the Relations of Great Britain and the United States Are Too Friendly.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—President Krüger's refusal to allow United States Consul Macrum to exercise the powers of British Agent at Pretoria has resulted in great disappointment. There were many callers at the United States Embassy to-day, who were informed that the United States was no longer able to forward messages or secure information regarding the British prisoners. Though Mr. Macrum apparently still remains the nominal agent of Great Britain, he is practically deprived of all powers pertaining to the position.

It is understood that President Krüger objected to Mr. Macrum representing Great Britain, on the ground that the United States' claims to neutrality were prejudiced by her evident friendship for Great Britain. All communications to the British prisoners now go through the ordinary military channels, which render their ultimate delivery doubtful, and certainly slow. The British Government, so far, has not taken any steps to ameliorate the present condition of the prisoners. A Government official said to-day that he did not see any good in trying to get any other power to act in their behalf, as President Krüger would doubtless treat its representative in the same manner that he had treated the representative of the United States. Moreover, the official added, "it is not likely that President Krüger will be there long. If we did ask any other power to act in behalf of Great Britain it would possibly be Portugal."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—It is stated here that the Boer officials have decided that representations originating with the British Government bearing on the subject of prisoners during the pending war in South Africa will have to be made directly with the Boer military authorities at the front, and not through diplomatic channels of other countries.

Consul Macrum at Pretoria is looking after the interests of British subjects at this time, and the presumption is that his good offices were invoked by the British in connection with the treatment and welfare of British prisoners.

Skirmishing South of Estcourt.

DURBAN, Natal, Nov. 20.—Seven hundred Boers from Weenen took up a strong position on the highlands thirteen miles south of Estcourt on Sunday, occupying Turner's farm, northeast of the Mooi River. Major Thorneycroft, with a detachment of mounted infantry and the Estcourt Carbineers, engaged the Boers, of whom three were killed, including their commandant. The Boers withdrew, taking 200 head of cattle, captured at Turner's farm. The main Boer force south of Estcourt is reported to have retired.

TO GREET AMERICAN WARSHIPS.

Cape Colonists Prepare to Celebrate an Assumed Naval Display.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Preparations are being made to give the United States warships a hearty reception in order to emphasize the appreciation by the colonists of the meaning of an American naval display in South African waters at the present juncture."

No orders have been issued thus far by this Government for any warships to proceed to South Africa. It is probable that the above dispatch is based on the assumption that Rear Admiral Schley would rendezvous there with the South Atlantic Squadron.

London Correspondent Arrested.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 21.—Mr. Collet, the correspondent of The London Daily Mail, at Stormberg, while bearing a message from Mr. Schreiner, the Cape Premier, to President Steyn of the Orange Free State, with Sir Alfred Milner's sanction, was arrested by the Boers in the mountains and conveyed to Bloemfontein. It is understood that Mr. Schreiner's letter was a protest against the impressment of British subjects in Cape Colony.

Joubert's Movements a Mystery.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The war correspondent of The Standard at Estcourt telegraphs as follows under Monday's date: "No actual confirmation can be obtained of the report that Gen. Joubert has moved from his position in front of Ladysmith. Our patrols and spies have ascertained beyond a doubt that several small commandoes are working southward. There is a growing belief here that we will move toward Ladysmith about the end of this week."

BREWERS WILL FIGHT WAR TAX.

Initiative Is Taken in a Protest from Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Chicago brewers are to take the initiative in a vigorous protest to Congress against the tax of $2 a barrel on beer. The tax was raised from $1 to $2 a barrel in the War Revenue bill. Speaking of the subject to-day, Rudolph Brand, President of the United States Brewing Company, said:

"Chicago brewers will not be alone in their fight, but will have the assistance of every brewer in the country."

Rubber Works to be Reopened.

EAST SETAUKET, L. I., Nov. 21.—The light work portion of the Setauket Rubber Works has been leased by a Brooklyn firm, and work has been begun on the manufacture of woolen underwear. One hundred hands will be employed within a short time. The other portions of the factory are expected to start up shortly in the manufacture of tires for automobiles. The whole factory has been closed since two years ago, when the rubber trust swallowed up the old company.

TO INVESTIGATE GARDINER

The Governor Decides City Club Charges Warrant an Inquiry.

ANSWER ALONE IS SUFFICIENT

Commission Will Be a Single-Headed One—Col. Roosevelt Has a Busy Day and Sees Senator Platt.

Gov. Roosevelt decided yesterday that he will appoint a Commissioner at once to take testimony in the matter of the charges preferred against District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner by the members of the Municipal Government Committee of the City Club. This decision was reached after a long conference with the Attorney General and the members of the committee, and after the entire charges had been examined by the Attorney General.

Gov. Roosevelt came to the city early yesterday for a day of visits, conferences, discussion of the charges against the District Attorney, the hearing of an extradition case, a luncheon at the City Club, and a dinner as the guest of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Governor came from New Haven. As soon as he reached New York in the morning he was driven to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and as soon as he registered there he went to the Roosevelt Hospital to call on Rough Rider Oscarsen, who is under treatment there for a wound received at Santiago. He then came back and prepared for his task of luncheons, conferences, and dinners.

The Governor was entertained at luncheon at 1 o'clock at the City Club by the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, Chairman of the Municipal Government Committee of the club, and a member of the special committee that formulated the charges against the District Attorney. The luncheon consumed more than two hours, but most of the time was taken up by a discussion of the charges, which the Governor read carefully for the first time, and which he went over with the Attorney General, who was present also as a guest of the committee.

Those present at the luncheon were the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, the Governor, Attorney General Davies, John Harsen Rhoades, F. Norton Goddard, Republican leader in the Twentieth District; John A. Taylor, ex-Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn; Charles C. Nadal, Fulton McMahon, James W. Pryor, Arthur P. Cosby, Horace Deming, and Edward L. Heydecker. According to Mr. Pryor and the Governor, the discussion was confined to the method of proceeding against the District Attorney, as it was immediately agreed that the case presented by the City Club's committee was strong enough to demand a thorough investigation.

Gov. Roosevelt said after the luncheon: "I have gone over the charges and specifications very carefully with the aid and advice of the Attorney General, and I have arrived at the conclusion that the charges must be investigated at once. It seems perfectly clear that the committee has made out a case sufficiently strong to make this course imperative.

"Even if the club's committee had not made out its case, the answer of the District Attorney would of itself be sufficient to make the investigation necessary.

"As to the commission, I can only say that it will consist of a single Commissioner. I cannot say at this time, or until I have heard from the man I shall select as to whether or not he will accept the appointment, who the Commissioner will be, or from what part of the State he will be chosen.

"I will add that I shall, if possible, select a Democrat of reputation and ability. I can also add that I intend to have the matter pushed as rapidly as possible, consistent, of course, with propriety and with the convenience of the District Attorney."

As soon as the Governor finished his luncheon, he asked for the use of a private room, and he then sent for his stenographer and dictated portions of his speech for the Chamber of Commerce dinner.

About 4 o'clock he left the clubhouse, and soon appeared at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he held conferences with a number of politicians. The Governor saw, separately or together, Senator Platt, Chairman Odell, President Quigg of the County Committee, Senator Horace White, George C. Austin, and several others. He refused to say what was the subject matter of these conferences.

"I have come here to discuss with a number of gentlemen matters relating to the State, but I want to say as emphatically as I can that I will not make any statement as to what has been discussed or to what decision I may come. In fact, I do not expect to affirm to any decision either to-night or to-morrow morning—after my breakfast with Senator Platt," he interpolated, with a smile. "I shall leave my decision to be formed after a full consideration of the matters that we are now discussing. If any statement is published as coming from me you may set it down as false."

It was learned that some of the subjects talked of by the Governor and Senator Platt and the other politicians were matters relating to future legislation, particularly the Constabulary bill, the charter amendments, and the improvement of the canals. These are the matters that will also be discussed this morning at the breakfast with Senator Platt and Chairman Odell.

Senator White, it is said, called to speak with the Governor in regard to the changing of the Horton law so as to restrict further prizefighting and boxing exhibitions in this State. While Mr. White was present, the Governor afterward said, he described the recent football game between Harvard and Yale in terms of the prize ring. He said: "I told State Senator White that the Harvard-Yale game was like a twenty-round bout, where one man is trying to get in a knock-out blow and the other fellow is trying to see how long he can last."

While speaking of the football game, the Governor said that he received a telegram in the morning from Gen. Leonard Wood, from Cuba, asking if Harvard had won. He answered, he said, that it was only a tie.

George C. Austin saw the Governor, it was said, in relation to future legislation regarding the proper expenditure of money for the further improvement of the canals. It is reported that the special Canal Commission has decided that it will take $14,000,000 to complete the work of enlarging the capacity of the canals, and Mr. Austin, it is said, is already studying the best methods for the most economical use of the money.

Louis Payn and George W. Aldridge were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday and held conferences with Chairman Odell and Senator Platt, but neither, it was said, saw the Governor.

The Governor will breakfast with Senator Platt and Chairman Odell at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 8:30 this morning. He will leave for Oyster Bay two hours later.

WILL COIN LAFAYETTE DOLLARS

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—The Lafayette Memorial Commission announces to-day that the United States Mint at Philadelphia will soon begin striking the Lafayette dollar authorized by Congress in aid of the monument. The coin, a legal tender, will bear upon its face in bas relief a double medallion of the heads of Washington and Lafayette, and upon its reverse a miniature reproduction of the equestrian statue of Lafayette, to be used on the monument.

The number is limited to one for each 1,500 of the population of the country. The first coin struck of the 50,000 will be presented by the President of the United States to the President of the French Republic. As the Lafayette dollar will be a desirable souvenir and memento of the children's monument to the "Knight of Liberty," the commission has fixed the price at $2. The dies are finished and a specimen coin has been sent to Washington.

Cuts Off Her Adopted Son.

The will of Christina Sauerbrey, who died at her residence, 999 First Avenue, about two weeks ago, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. By the terms of the will Mrs. Sauerbrey cuts off her adopted son, Stanislaus Sauerbrey, with a bequest of $1. The residue of her estate Mrs. Sauerbrey bequeathed to her nephew, Edward F. D. Fischer. The adopted son, who is about twenty-four years old, and is studying in this city to be a physician, will probably contest the will, but according to the nephew the estate is of little value. Mr. Fischer said last evening that Mrs. Sauerbrey disinherited the young man because he was ungrateful, and left his adopted parents when they needed his aid.

Newark Man Dies on a Train.

NEWARK, Nov. 21.—Word was received here to-day that Ross B. Farrington, a well-known concert and operatic singer, had died of heart failure on a train Sunday night while en route from Atlanta, Ga., to Washington, on his way to this city to visit his family. Mr. Farrington was thirty-seven years of age, and a son of David B. Farrington. His brother is S. R. Farrington, a Freeholder of Perth Amboy. The body will be brought here to-morrow for burial.

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MICHIGAN BANK ROBBED.

Masked Men Wreck Building and Secure Over $5,000.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 21.—The safe of the Exchange Bank of Brooklyn, Mich., was blown to atoms at 3 o'clock this morning and between $5,000 and $6,000 in currency was secured by three masked men who did the work. Three distinct explosions were heard, and the people of the city were out in time to see the robbers escape. They fired three dparting shots at their pursuers and hurried southward.

The building is a wreck. Gold and silver currency to the amount of $1,500 was taken from the ruins to-day, and the officials expect to find $1,500 more.

NURSED A HORSE THREE DAYS.

Colored Boy Covered It with His Overcoat and Cared for It.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—From Saturday noon till the same hour to-day, Edward Jackson, a sixteen-year-old colored boy, nursed a sick horse at Madison Street and Prairie Avenue. Day and night the boy cared for the animal, covering it with a blanket and his overcoat. The suffering animal and its faithful attendant attracted the notice of neighbors and the police. They urged the boy to go home, but he refused.

"Why shouldn't I stay?" he asked. "The horse is too sick to leave alone, and I promised to take care of him, and that's what I mean to do."

The boy says that two unknown men told him to care for the animal till they returned and that he is going to do so. The Humane Society shot the animal to-day to put it out of its misery. Jackson was greatly affected by its death. He had eaten nothing for three days.

NEW JERSEY PRIESTS QUARREL.

Pastor at Gloucester Accuses His Assistant of Assault.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 21.—The Rev. Father Michael Curren, assistant pastor of the Gloucester City Roman Catholic Church, is under bonds to answer an assault charge made against him by the Rev. Father Peter J. Connolly, pastor of the church. The bail was taken late last night in this city by Justice Schmidt.

The trouble between the two priests is alleged to have grown out of the proposed absorption of Gloucester by this city. The measure is being urged on the ground that it is the only means of putting an end to the lawlessness of the City of Gloucester. At the first mass on Sunday morning Father Connolly referred to the proposed consolidation and advised his hearers to oppose it. Father Curren officiated at a later mass and expressed opposite views. It is said that when Father Connolly heard of the action of his subordinate he took him sharply to task, and the priests had a wordy war, which ended in Father Curren assaulting Father Connolly. It is also charged that Father Curren threatened to kill his superior.

The matter, it is thought, will never come into court, as it is expected the Bishop will settle it. The Catholics of Gloucester are much excited over the affair, and there is a split in the church, some members siding with each of the priests, while others hold that both exceeded their prerogative in touching upon the matter at all.

CROKER BUYS KENTUCKY UNION.

Principal Feature of the Horse Sale at Madison Square Garden.

The second day of the Frasig-Lipton Company's horse sale, at Madison Square Garden, was attended by a large crowd. The principal feature of the day was the sale of the mare Kentucky Union, by Aberdeen-Kentucky Central.

Kentucky Union was consigned by the Fern Cliff Stock Farm, Providence, R. I. She was purchased by Richard Croker for $3,300.

It was reported at the sale yesterday that shortly after purchasing Kentucky Union, Mr. Croker presented his bay pacing gelding, Chanty, 2:13¼, by Guy Wilkes-Chantilley, to Nathan Straus.

In the evening the sale of the consignment of C. W. Williams, Galesburg, Ill., was begun. Mr. Williams's consignment is the largest of the sale. It contains among others Gayton, 2:09¼; Alves, 2:09½; Precision, 2:10¼; Altoka, 2:10½. All of the above are by Allerton, as are a large number of others in the consignment. As a number of buyers who wish to bid on the Allertons could not attend the sale last night, it was decided not to sell the best ones until to-day.

All the horses, vehicles, and harness of the late Col. Kip were entered with the Frasig & Lipton Company last night, and will be disposed of next Tuesday.

There were ninety-eight sold yesterday, bringing $21,040, an average of $214.70. The horses bringing the best prices were:

Kentucky Union, ch. m., Aberdeen-Kentucky Central; Jack Curry, New York City	3,300
Del Short, b. g., Delmarch-Embassy; W. McFarland, Philadelphia	310
Sid March, b. g., Delmarch-Maggie McDowell; J. A. Brown, Mattituck, L. I.	435
Dan M., b. g., Prodigal-Maggie McDowell; A. P. McDonald, Albany, N. Y.	700
Wauban, gr. g., Prince Karl-Waxlight Maid; Jerry Gauff, Allentown, Penn.	750
John Cooke, blk. g., Lexington Wilkes-Emer-See; J. H. Shults, Parkville	300
Ali Baba, b. g., King Medium-Weta; Staples & Hanford, Newburg	475
Janidar, b. g., Williams-Jennie Wilkes; Charles E. Whiting, Franklin, Mass.	300
William C. K. gr. h., Pilot Medium-Cora Russell; J. Cunningham, Detroit	800
Nathalie, ch. m., Simmons-Katie Eastman; Matt Dwyer, New York City	385
Guy Dell, b. c., Delmarch-Lady Guy; Matt Dwyer, New York City	325
Oro Rex, blk. c., Oro Wilkes-Huntress; E. McCracken, Oil City, Penn.	510
Sheriff Molloy, blk. g., Delmarch-Garred; A. Hawres, Brooklyn, N. Y.	400
Steel Prince, b. g., Steel Nail-Lucy; B. H. Demarest, New York	500
Mamie T., b. m., Victory-Daughter of Auburn; W. Well, New York	425
Coney, blk. g., McKinney-Grace Kaiser; D. W. Maloney, White Plains	1,160

Mrs. Louise Vogt Buried at Sea.

Mrs. Louise Vogt, a first-cabin passenger, died on Friday last aboard the Red Star Line steamship Kensington, which arrived here yesterday. Death was due to hemorrhage of the brain. Mrs. Vogt lived at Dortmund, Germany. She had been in ill health for some time, and it was due to a desire to see her father, who lives in Pennsylvania, before death should prevent that she undertook the ocean voyage. She grew worse from the time the vessel sailed from Antwerp and was constantly under the care of the ship's physician until she died. Her body was buried at sea. Mrs. Vogt, who was a widow, was thirty-nine years old.

Fatally Shot While Hunting.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The second accidental shooting within a week took place near here to-day. Morton Smith and a young man named McGuire were hunting rabbits on Mutton Hill. They climbed upon a stone wall to view the surrounding country. McGuire's gun slipped from his grasp and was discharged, the charge striking him in the left side. He was carried from the woods by his companion, and is not expected to recover.

Soft Coal Judgment Affirmed.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday affirmed the judgment in favor of the city for $100 penalty against the Nassau Electric Railway Company for using soft coal in its Thirty-ninth Street power house. The Nassau Company claimed that the law forbidding the use of soft coal within four miles of the City Hall in Brooklyn was unconstitutional. The Appellate Division denies this claim. It is likely that the case will be carried to the Court of Appeals.

ASSAILS MORMON CHURCH

The Rev. Dr. Wishard Replies to the Statements of Elder Snow.

POLYGAMY A LIVELY CORPSE

Says the Church Will Spend Its Money to Try to Seat Roberts—Miss Gould Gives $6,000 to Fight Him.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 21.—The Rev. Dr. S. E. Wishard, Superintendent of the Home Mission work for the Presbyterian Synod in Utah, one of the two Protestant ministers who attended the lecture of the Mormon Elder Edward H. Snow in Brooklyn last night, and openly challenged the truth of some of the latter's statements concerning polygamy, delivered a lecture on "The Mormon Menace" to-night in the First Presbyterian Church here. Dr. Wishard, who has spent twelve years as a missionary in Utah during a lively discussion with Elder Snow at the conclusion of the latter's lecture, had declared that he would answer his statements from the platform, and he more than made good his promise.

Dr. Wishard, who was introduced to a large audience by the Rev. Dr. George H. Spining, pastor of the church, as "the grand old Christian watch dog of the Rocky Mountains," displayed a big map of the United States, with a darkened section to represent the district influenced by the Mormon Church. This darkened section covered all of Utah, half of Arizona and New Mexico, and a large part of Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, and Nevada.

"What I say of the Mormons," said the lecturer earnestly, "is said out of no unkindness to the people, but under a deep sense of a system that has enslaved from 250,000 to 300,000 people. Elder Snow I have known for a long time. He comes from the southern part of the State, and is a man of ability. He is also a pleasant, affable man, but he believes in polygamy. Every orthodox Mormon believes in polygamy whether he practices it or not. All would practice it were it not for the fact that there are not enough women to go around.

"He says polygamy is as dead as slavery. I say it is a pretty lively corpse. Last year we sent secret circulars to men whom we could trust in twenty-one towns in Utah, asking for the number of men living in polygamy. Taking the replies from these representative towns as a basis, we found from calculation that there are at present at least 2,000 men practicing polygamy in the State, and yet Elder Snow says polygamy is dead, whether honestly or not I don't know. Mormon apostles all tell the truth—sometimes.

"Elder Snow in his lecture spoke of the great patriotism among the Mormons. I believe the young men of Utah are patriotic, as all young men are in war times, but when the recent call came for troops one of the Apostles made a public speech advising all the Mormon young men to stay at home and make money. I remember in one village where a call was made fourteen young men responded, nine of whom were Gentiles. A member of the Utah Battery told me that 80 per cent. of that organization were non-Mormons.

"Elder Snow says that on the basis of polygamy every woman can marry the man of her choice. We know that exactly opposite is the case. One Mormon wife said to me recently, 'When I was a girl I was hounded into marriage.' Even the third wife of Congressman-elect Brigham H. Roberts said only last year, although she is an advocate of polygamy, that it had been a burden to her, but should be embraced in a spirit of self-denial. I never knew a woman to come out of polygamy who did not say the system was a burden.

"Mormonism is growing apace. People in the East have no conception of its strength even outside Utah. The Mormons can dictate as to who shall be Senator from Idaho, and it is well known that they were largely instrumental in the election of Senator Shoup. Notice Senator Clark of Wyoming favors the seating of Roberts and with reasons, for the Church holds the balance of power in Wyoming. When Arizona and New Mexico come into the Union we will have twelve United States Senators whose election the Mormons will have a hand in dictating.

"The Mormon Church is a political machine first of all. There were formerly two parties in Utah, the Church Party and the Liberty Party, composed of Democrats and Republicans. The Liberal Party finally won decisive victories. Then suddenly there was no Church Party. The Secret Council of the Church divided its following into Democrats and Republicans, so as to hold the balance of power. Once they wanted the State to go Republican. They suppressed their Democratic speakers, had a few 'revelations,' and the Republicans won. They wanted Roberts elected, and threw the balance of power in his favor. You people think that polygamy is the abomination of Mormonism. It is but an excrescence of an abominable system."

The speaker then described some of the peculiar teachings of the Mormon Church, and in answer to questions from the audience Dr. Wishard discussed Mormonism for another hour. "I know Congressman-elect Roberts very well," he said. "I have known him for years. Once I preached a series of sermons in a Utah town, and the Mormons became uneasy. They telegraphed for Roberts, and he came and preached sermons in answer to me. He is a fine man intellectually, but a firm believer and practicer of polygamy. The last time I met him he introduced me to his third wife. The Church will make a great effort to have him seated in Congress.

"The Church has now from 1,700 to 2,000 missionaries throughout the world. In Tennessee they have forty among the mountaineers. In South Carolina they boast of having more missionaries than the Presbyterian Church has ministers. These missionaries are supposed to be sent out 'without purse or script.' I know several wives of one missionary who take in washing for a living and send money to their common husband. The Church has plenty of money, but uses its missionary fund at Washington. It will use it this year in seating Roberts."

Asked as to the best method of counteracting the growing Mormon evil, Dr. Wishard said it was letting in plenty of light on the Mormon teaching. "The Roberts agitation," he said, "has done more good in a few months than we missionaries could do in many.

"We have thousands of tracts now ready for distribution in this city showing just what the Mormon Church teaches. Thousands more will be distributed throughout the entire country in every town and village. Who furnishes the money for this? Well, I will mention one contributor to the cause. Miss Helen Gould has contributed $6,000." This announcement was received with loud applause.

METHODISTS OPPOSE ROBERTS.

General Missionary Committee Asks that He Be Unseated.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Church to-day placed itself on record against the seating of Representative-elect Brigham H. Roberts of Utah in the next Congress. The matter came up when the appropriation for mission work in Utah was under discussion. Bishop Warren presented the following resolution:

The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, composed of the Bishops, officers of the Missionary Society, and representatives from all parts of the country, hereby expresses its unqualified disapproval of the election by the State of Utah of Brigham H. Roberts, an avowed polygamist, to the House of Representatives of the United States.

Whereas, By the election of the said Brigham H. Roberts Utah publicly repudiates her sacred agreement which she made in order to secure Statehood; and

Whereas, In view of the past history over the contest of the practice of polygamy the House of Representatives cannot permit the said Brigham H. Roberts to have a voice in its councils, without in effect sanctioning the practice of polygamy.

Therefore we most respectfully and most earnestly call upon every Representative of the Fifty-sixth Congress to use his utmost endeavors and to exhaust all honorable means to secure the prompt expulsion of the said Brigham H. Roberts of Utah from the House of Representatives in accordance with the provision of the National Constitution in Article I., Section 5, Paragraph 2, which reads as follows:

"Each house (of Congress) may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member."

We also most earnestly call upon every member of the Senate and House of Representatives to use his utmost endeavors and to exhaust all honorable means to secure action by the Fifty-sixth Congress, proposing an amendment to the National Constitution and submitting the same to the Legislatures of the several States, confining legal marriage to monogamy, and making polygamy and polygamous cohabitation under whatsoever guise or pretense a crime against the United States, punishable by severe penalties, including disfranchisement and disqualification to vote, or to hold any office or honor or emolument under the United States or any State or Territory thereof.

This resolution was adopted by a rising vote, and a committee of three was appointed, consisting of Bishop Hurst, Dr. Goucher, and Bishop Warren, to present the resolution to the Senate.

Women Petition Against Roberts.

The Brooklyn Woman Suffrage Association met yesterday afternoon in the Argyle Assembly Rooms on Pierrepont Street. Mrs. Mary Loines, the President, submitted a petition to be presented to the House of Representatives against the seating of Congressman Roberts, which received many signatures.

VANDERBILT'S WATCHMAN.

Said to Have Fractured Gazzola's Skull with a Club.

Thomas Loughlin, forty-three years old, of 1,264 Second Avenue, a watchman employed by William C. Whitney, the Vanderbilt estate, ex-Mayor Strong and others, for many years, was arrested last night for assault upon John A. Gazzola, twenty-five years old, of 107 West Forty-ninth Street.

Gazzola's skull was fractured and his face was much bruised. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital and his condition is serious.

Bicycle Policemen Collins and Boettler found Gazzola unconscious and bleeding in front of the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Auchincloss, 11 West Forty-seventh Street. Edward Cavanagh, a messenger boy, of 861 Sixth Avenue, told them he had witnessed an assault on Gazzola.

He said the man with a friend had acted in a disorderly manner and had been ordered by Loughlin to move on. Gazzola knocked Loughlin's helmet off, and the watchman, according to the messenger boy, broke his eighteen-inch locust club over Gazzola's head, felling him to the ground. Loughlin was taken to the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station.

USED THE CHURCH AS A CLOAK.

Stewart, the Rhode Island Swindler, Assumed a Religious Role.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 21.—Charles E. Stewart, the aged prisoner who is accused of swindling at Woonsocket, was taken back to Rhode Island to-night in charge of three big detectives. The officers were afraid of habeas corpus proceedings, but no fight was made against extradition. The parting interview between Stewart and his wife was most pathetic. She is left here penniless and without friends.

The prisoner called for a lawyer and told him that half of the $1,000 deposited by Bennett, alias Knox, in the Tradesman's Bank, this city, belonged to him. He gave the counsel power of attorney, and instructed him to secure this money for Mrs. Stewart. This was apparently clinched by E. B. Gallup of Woonsocket, who positively identified Stewart as the man who secured $3,000 on the worthless check.

He says Stewart assumed the religious rôle, and at one of Evangelist B. Fay Mills's meetings in New York renounced all former associates and became an enthusiastic convert. He was such an affable talker and of such dignified bearing that Mr. Mills was captivated. The evangelist placed Stewart in charge of a large amount of real estate in Woonsocket and had him conduct several extensive deals.

WHITEMAN TO GO TO CHICAGO.

Gov. Roosevelt Grants an Application for His Extradition.

Gov. Roosevelt yesterday afternoon granted the application for the extradition of Alonzo J. Whiteman, who is wanted in Chicago on a charge of getting money under false pretenses. The Governor heard the application in his rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

G. J. Marsh, who acted as counsel for Whiteman, made a brief speech, in which he rehearsed the history of the case, and charged that the prosecution of Whiteman was nothing less than persecution. The bad repute into which Whiteman had fallen, he said, was due to police and newspaper stories.

Whiteman made a speech in his own behalf. He said that he was a citizen of this State, and that he had lived here in good repute, leading an honest and straightforward life for the last year and a half, after getting out of the House of Correction in Chicago

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

MR. HOBART.

The anomalous character of the Vice Presidency is strikingly shown by the fact that the death of an incumbent such as Mr. HOBART must make little impression on political public opinion. Mr. HOBART, in some respects, was an unusual Vice President. He undoubtedly exerted a certain influence in the Senate, where he was both respected and liked, and it was always felt that if occasion should arise he might use with firmness and courage powers never yet employed, but which he intimated that he claimed, as to closing debate.

It is certain also that Mr. HOBART was one to whom the President listened with sincere regard for the soundness of his judgment and for his disinterestedness. In respect to the financial views avowed by Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. HOBART'S influence was progressively evident.

In his own State and in a wide range of business associations Mr. HOBART will be greatly missed.

OUR INTERESTS IN CHINA.

The diplomatic efforts we are making to retain our great and growing trade in China are in themselves creditable enough. But it ought not to be forgotten that it would not have been necessary to make them if the same Administration by which they are made had not ignored and neglected the same National interests which it has been tardily aroused to protecting. In fact, every effort the Administration now makes to secure trade privileges in China, no matter what may become of China politically, is a confession of a failure properly to protect those interests when they were first put in jeopardy. They were endangered when the seizure of Kiao-Chau by Germany in February, 1898, was followed by the acquisition of exclusive Russian privileges in Manchuria. Against the Russian intrigues at Peking we left Great Britain to do battle alone, although it was our battle that she was fighting. Our interests were the same as hers in kind and promised to be as great in degree. While she was contending for "the open door," as against the partition of China into "spheres of influence," we were pretending that the contest was one which did not concern us. That was the express and wonderful announcement made by the same State Department which is now agitating all the Chancelleries to undo the consequence of its own lashes. It was the announcement that American commercial interests were not at stake in the contest between Great Britain on the one hand, and the Continental powers on the other, for the control of China. It is quite true that the head of the State Department was not the same then as now; and it may be to the change that we owe our tardy action in defense of our own interests. But the department was the same and the Administration was the same, and the effect of our change of policy, which has been noticed with amusement, we may be sure, in all the Chancelleries, is to impair the value of a tradition upon which we have justly prided ourselves. That is the tradition of a uniformity and continuity in our foreign policy, in spite of the disturbing influences which our electoral system might be supposed to work upon it. It is really humiliating that, after we had been telling all the world that we did not care what happened in China, we should suddenly discover that we did care very much, and should be hawking a paper about for all the powers to sign, declaring that we should have the same rights that we had before, even though we had not lifted a finger to protect those rights when they were first imperiled.

It was certainly not for want of warning that the Administration allowed itself to be betrayed into a disregard of an important National interest. We derive some satisfaction from the reflection that this journal continually pressed upon the attention of the Administration that the cause for which Great Britain was contending in the Far East, the cause of "the open door," was as much our cause as it was hers, and that it was our duty to give her our support. That support would even then have been valuable and might have been decisive. It has since become more valuable and more likely to be decisive. But in the meanwhile we have cut ourselves off from exercising it.

It is our huge blunder in this respect that we are now trying to repair by this attempt to make a separate agreement for ourselves and leave our spokesman and champion in the matter to take care of herself. It is a familiar principle of international law that the annexation of territory of itself annuls all previous treaties. This is the principle that France applied in order to shut Great Britain out of the trade of Madagascar. We should have a right to demand admittance to the ports of Russian China or German China or French China "on the footing of the most favored nation," but this would not entitle us to admission on the footing of the proprietary nation. Any nation having or claiming proprietary rights in China could enact a tariff prohibitory of the entry of any foreign goods except its own. So long as the exclusion was uniform, so long as the door was impartially shut, we could have no cause of complaint, having already acquiesced in the acquisition and failed to support the one power which protested against it. This is the situation from the consequences of which we are trying to extricate ourselves by asking favors in the European "spheres of influence," having done nothing to prevent the arising of the situation and having publicly declared that the situation had no terrors for us. Our conduct exposes us to general contempt and to the particular contempt of Great Britain, where these questions are much better understood than here, in the sense of being much more extensively understood.

It seems that the same influences are at work which were successful in hypnotizing the Administration when the question first arose. We infer as much from a remarkable Washington dispatch in one of our esteemed contemporaries which seems to bear marks of "inspiration." We quote the most remarkable part of it:

> One of the most interesting features of the situation is that Russia is believed to be disinclined to grant the request for a written guarantee. Diplomats well informed on the subject say that this is so, and the Government is aware that such a view is prevalent in diplomatic circles. That Russia should be antagonistic to the United States in this instance excites surprise here, for it was the impression that the Czar's Government would seize the opportunity of proving that her traditional friendship for America had not changed. There was even a suspicion that Russia would take advantage of the chance to be the first to respond favorably to the request of this Government for political reasons. By so doing she would outmanoeuvre England in manifesting friendship for the United States, making it appear that the favorable response of England, when it came later, was practically forced by Russia's action.

The combined ignorance and naïveté of this are astonishing. Russian diplomacy, like other diplomacy, goes upon the principle of "Do ut des." The time for us to have made conditions with Russia was when Russia wanted something that was against our interests, to wit, the acquisition of Manchuria, and would have been willing to pay something for it, perhaps as much as we are now asking her to give us for nothing. That is doubtful, since the concession of special trade privileges to us would have made it difficult, if not impossible, for her to refuse the same privileges to other applicants. At any rate, she would then have been willing to pay something. Why should she pay anything now, when she has got all she wanted from us, our benevolent neutrality, for nothing, or at no greater cost than the bestowal of international compliments, which cost nothing, at the State Department or at the White House? Now it is we that want something, and we have parted, for nothing, with the equivalent for which we might have had it. It is peculiarly fatuous for us now to suggest to Russia that she might supplant England in our affections by giving us the pledge we ask for before it is given to us by England. It is perfectly well known in the State Department that there is no need of exacting any pledge from England, that she does not, in any of her colonies or dependencies, reserve any trading privileges to her own subjects; that in all English possessions, in China or elsewhere, we shall, in virtue of the fact that they are English possessions, be put upon the "footing of the most favored nations," even upon the footing of the proprietary nation itself. Thus far our attempt to get from the Continental powers by separate action what we forewent the opportunity to get from them by joint action with England seems to have served no more important purpose than that of an acknowledgment of the great blunder we committed a year and a half ago.

DR. STORRS.

The resignation by Dr. RICHARD S. STORRS of the pastorate of the Church of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn is not a matter of merely local importance. At least it affords an opportunity of recognizing the great service that the venerable preacher has in his time rendered to the whole country, and which we may all hope that he will be spared to continue.

Primarily that service must be said to consist in the example he has given for more than half a century of what a Christian pastor in a great and growing city should be. Not only has he won the love and respect of three generations of members of his own congregation, but he has at all times inspired that congregation to active, faithful, and fruitful work on all the lines of effort proper to the church. And on all occasions he has been and has helped his people to be the support of the highest standard of conduct in private and in public life. It has been distinctly easier for the right to prevail and harder for the wrong to gain a foothold in the society of which the Church of the Pilgrims and its pastor have been factors than it would have been without them. Purity, honesty, individual and civic moral courage have been advanced by them, and at some times when evasion or silence would have been far more comfortable. In connection with his pastoral work also it is to be said that his service has been great through his steady adherence to the best traditions of the pulpit and the fidelity with which he has devoted to his task the great gifts that would have easily earned him fame and profit outside. The ministry as he has understood and practiced it has been, in the old and fine sense, a "calling," and to its voice he has never allowed his mind to be dulled by any distraction whatever.

This not usual devotion, beautiful and constant as it has been, has not prevented him from doing much excellent work not directly connected with the church. In his writing for The Independent in its early years, when the great struggle was going on for the freeing of the Nation from slavery, in his other writing for the press, and in his speech, public and private, he exerted a powerful influence on the course of events. It was always a sane, high, deliberately intended, and wisely directed influence. More perhaps than any of the strong men with whom he was associated he fed his mind with patient study of the past and guided it by faithful effort to calculate the future. He was born a scholar and a student, but it was not the still air of delightful studies that attracted him most. It was the problem of life on which study threw its steady light. He has always shown that he regarded the utmost possible preparation through study and reflection and discussion as the duty owed to his kind by the possessor of a mind capable of influencing its fellows. This combination of patient conscientiousness with great gifts of expression, the blending of unselfishness with a certain proud consciousness of a high calling among men, have made him a man apart. He has always had and has a peculiar personal dignity. It is the expression of the essentials of his character. It is pleasant to think that he can carry into his partial retirement the knowledge that his long labors and the motive that has inspired them are highly valued and gratefully accepted by the people among whom he has so long dwelt.

ADMIRAL DEWEY AND HIS WIFE'S HOUSE.

The feeling expressed by the subscribers to the Dewey Home Fund regarding his disposal of the house given to him is not unnatural, and it is so strong and general that it cannot be wholly ignored The subsequent transfer to his son appeared to be so direct a consequence of the dissatisfaction of a part of the subscribers and of the disappointment of a part of the public that it will do little to modify the public feeling. This feeling is pretty accurately and temperately stated by one of the contributors in a letter to one of the Washington papers. "I consider," he says, "the proposal to transfer this house to Mrs. DEWEY as a most ungracious and ungraceful act." The existence of such a feeling is unfortunate, and it is so because the feeling cannot be unqualifiedly condemned. It may be said that it would be more gracious and graceful on the part of the subscribers to the fund if they should refrain from public manifestation of their disappointment, but they cannot be blamed very severely for being disappointed.

It remains true, however, that the service rendered to his country by Admiral DEWEY is not diminished by the lack of conformity he has shown to the general standard of good taste, and that that service amply justified the gratitude it awakened in the public mind. The Admiral is no less the hero of Manila Bay than he was two weeks ago, and his contribution to the glory of the American Navy and to the confidence of the American people in the navy is no less signal and enduring. What we may be said to have discovered is that strong popular emotion is not always consistent with true perspective, and that it is not logical to infer that the man who has honestly and fully earned our admiration for the qualities of a great naval commander is necessarily admirable in everything. It may occur to us that in our sincere zeal over the solid and splendid achievements of our great sailor, we lost our heads a little, and for this generous error it is hardly fair to hold him exclusively accountable. Unquestionably, the "break" he has made in regard to the home given to him by popular subscription will change the attitude of the general public toward him in some degree. That may not be an entirely regrettable thing, for it may save the American people from graver mistakes than supposing that gallantry and prowess and the utmost fidelity to duty necessarily "connote," as the logicians have it, unfailing delicacy in matters of taste.

But it would be pretty mean in us if we let this slip blind us in the least to the great debt we owe the Admiral for actual service—a debt that can only be partially discharged by the most cordial and intelligent appreciation.

ASA BIRD GARDINER'S REPLY.

Theoretically, the Governor cannot be influenced in his decision upon the charges brought against Col. ASA BIRD GARDINER by evidence of any facts occurring after the charges were drawn up and presented to him. But, as a judge or as a human being, it will be quite impossible for him not to have his mind affected by the Colonel's reply to his accusers. In fact, to affect his mind is the ostensible object of the reply, and so the defendant cannot object to the drawing of such conclusions from it as it is calculated naturally to suggest.

One is that the charges against the Colonel not only do not exhaust the objections to him as a public prosecutor, but do not and can not even mention the most important of them. It is not altogether easy to give the real objections to him in parliamentary language. But they may be adumbrated by saying that he is an impossible, an inconceivable District Attorney, and that his continuance in his office would tend to bring the City of New York into ridicule and contempt. It might not be easy to formulate this charge so as to force the Governor to take official cognizance of it. Because it might happen that a prosecuting officer made the city, by making himself, odious and ridiculous, who yet was diligent, conscientious, and competent in the performance of his duties, and against whom the worst that could be alleged was that he was a public butt and laughing stock.

Now this is not an offense within the purview of the Penal Code nor of the statute prescribing the procedure for the removal of District Attorneys. Of itself it is not "in the case" at all. And this is probably well for Col. GARDINER, because if the question were whether he was a creditable or a tolerable public officer, his own evidence, in his own reply, would be absolutely conclusive. What can you do with a man who, when you charge him with neglect and malfeasance, makes answer that you "have changed your religion three times" and that you are now ministering to the congregation once presided over by his "departed friend, the saintly HENRY W. BELLOWS"; who says: "Right here it is proper to annunciate these facts," and who says: "I now quit this specification with profound disgust for the legal requirements of those who preferred it."

It may or may not be that the accusers of the Colonel have made out their legal case, or that they have so nearly made it out as to make it the duty of the Governor to order the taking of testimony. The case is "sub judice," and it is the duty of everybody who has an opinion upon its merits to avoid a public expression of them at this stage. The Colonel may be quite unassailable from the statutory point of view, and yet it may be an outrage and disgrace that the people of the City of New York should have to be represented by him in an important public office. It is upon this last point that the Colonel's reply to his accusers is evidence. It is not with any particular illwill to the Colonel, but only with a reasonable degree of good-will to themselves, that the decent and rational citizens of New York hope that the prosecutors of the Colonel may have succeeded in finding good statutory grounds for releasing him from public office and restoring him to private life.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Terrible as undoubtedly is the disease, two cases of which are believed to have been brought to this port by the steamer J. W. Taylor, there is no excuse whatever for even the beginning of a panic, and little for anxiety. The bubonic plague is slowly making its way around the world, but the severity of its ravages is proportioned to the sanitary condition of the cities it enters. Claiming victims by the thousand in China and India, where fanaticism and prejudice make the struggle against it difficult, it has been easily handled in places like Vienna and London, and even in Oporto and Santos its ravages have been small in comparison with those of more familiar and less dreaded maladies. Its appearance here demands instant action—and will get it. That the precautions taken will be effective can safely be assumed as certain. It is well, however, to make a careful note of the name of the town whence the plague reaches us. Santos has long been a pesthole, worse, even, than any of those that the Spaniards used to maintain in Cuba. Why should nations be allowed to perpetuate and spread infection any more than individuals?

—London has a new excitement. Several provision dealers there have been arrested for selling "clotted cream," to which they had added as a preservative a considerable quantity of boracic acid, a substance already known by name to Americans as a component of "embalmed beef." There is, of course, the usual conflict of authorities as to whether boracic acid is unhealthy or not. The accused dealers presented as a witness Dr. THOMAS BOND, consulting surgeon to the Westminster Hospital, and he declared that it is injurious to the digestion only when taken in large quantities. As proof of this, he said that he had for some time been taking daily three tengrain doses of the drug, and he could not see that it had affected him in any way. On the other hand, a Dr. CORFIELD, testifying for the prosecution, asserted that the use of boracic acid had been largely discontinued in medicine because of its irritating effect on the stomach and intestines. It also, he said, occasioned skin eruption. The half-pound jar of Devonshire cream sold by one of the defendants contained about sixteen grains of boracic acid—the maximum single dose of the drug for an adult. Clotted cream is now largely prescribed in England for children instead of codliver oil.

POLICY TOWARD PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

* * * The United States hereby disclaim any purpose or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and declare that when that shall have been accomplished they will withdraw and leave the island and its government to its own people.

This is the language of the concluding clause of the resolution passed by Congress and approved by the President, by which was precipitated the Spanish-American war. This resolution is the Nation's pledge to the Cubans and to the world that the Cubans shall be a free, independent, and self-governing people. Our National honor is at stake as a guarantee that this pledge will be faithfully lived up to and carried out. It is to-day, however, an open question whether we have kept perfect faith by maintaining military autocracy in Cuba so long a time succeeding "pacification"; i. e., terminating hostile and perturbed conditions resultant from Spanish domination and the presence of the armed forces of Castile in the island. Such having been the cause of the absence of a pacified State, and that cause having been removed, it logically and inevitably follows that the consequent effect of such cause has been destroyed, and the natural sequence of result is that "pacification" has been restored. However, it is not the writer's purpose to argue this question now.

The object in quoting the foregoing resolution is to draw a conclusion by inference at once strong and incontestible by paralleling said resolution by the following, known as the Bacon resolution:

> Resolved, That the United States hereby disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise permanent sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over the people of the Philippine Islands, and assert their determination, when a stable and independent Government shall have been erected therein, entitled in the judgment of the United States to recognition as such, to transfer to said Government upon terms which shall be reasonable and just, all rights secured under the cession by Spain, and thereupon to leave the Government and control of the islands to their own people.

This resolution was introduced in the Senate by Senator Bacon of Georgia. The vote upon it was a tie. This devolved upon Mr. Hobart, Vice President, and presiding officer of the Senate, the responsibility of casting the deciding vote. He voted in the negative.

This puts upon the Administration the onus of the war with the Filipinos. Why? Because the resolution was defeated pending the ratification of the Paris peace treaty and some days prior to the outbreak of hostilities in the Philippines.

Why was that resolution, extremely broad and liberal as it was in its terms to the United States, defeated by the Administration?

The following citation of facts affords what would seem to be a satisfactory and convincing answer:

> In the Spanish-American peace treaty is a stipulation to the effect that all ecclesiastical property rights in the Philippines shall remain unaffected by the transfer by Spain to the United States of sovereignty in and over the said islands.
>
> Just prior to the ratification of the peace treaty and the defeat of the Bacon resolution Aguinaldo, as President of the Filipino Republic, or, if you please, the acknowledged leader of the Filipino people, issued a proclamation to his people and to the world, in which he declared that if the Filipinos were allowed independence and self-government all the tens of thousands of acres of agricultural lands which had been sequestrated by the Dominican orders would be confiscated to the State for the benefit of the whole people.
>
> Upon this subject I quote from an article in the November Arena, by Ramon Reyes Lala of Manila, author of a book entitled "The Philippine Islands," issued by a publishing house of New York City. Mr. Lala says:
>
> One of the first duties of the American people should be to give to the natives the lands that they have been cultivating for generations. Under the Spanish régime ownership of land by a native was almost impossible. The whole country was in the possession of the Spanish Government and of the ecclesiastical corporations. Now that the former has been destroyed, the latter should be curtailed, and the natives should be allowed every privilege of ownership and conveyance in reality enjoyed by the citizens of the United States. The natives are naturally an agricultural people, and I would therefore suggest that the Government give them all public lands for the clearing. In this way tens of thousands of acres would annually be brought under cultivation, so that within a few years the vast untrodden wilderness would be made to blossom like the rose.
>
> Mr. Lala writes upon the assumption that the United States Government will establish and maintain sovereignty in and over the Philippines, and therefore will be in a position to do what he suggests with reference to throwing open the lands to the natives to be by them pre-empted, occupied, and tilled.
>
> But opposed to this truly American policy looms up the peace treaty stipulation hereinbefore cited. In conformity with this obligation, which the United States Government assumed in behalf of the interests of the Church in the Philippines, there has been or will be conveyed in fee to Archbishop Chappelle, who soon goes to Manila fully delegated and empowered as the representative of the Church from the United States, all the ecclesiastical property rights acquired in the Philippines by the United States under and by virtue of cession of said islands by Spain to the United States. Title to all these lands and other properties will vest in the said Archbishop as corporation sole. He can convey by deed to any one whomsoever, upon the payment of an agreed consideration.
>
> It is asserted by those who claim to know that most all of the available lands, agricultural and mineral, not owned by foreigners or wealthy individual natives, are in the possession of the Church, under the supervision of the Dominican orders. Such being the case, these lands will be transferred by the United States Government to the aforesaid Archbishop.
>
> How, then, will the United States Government be in a position to carry out the wise suggestion of Mr. Sala? And unless the United States Government does give positive assurance to the Filipinos by appropriate legislation that relief will be afforded them from the onerous conditions that obtained under the Spanish régime, how can it be expected that those people will submit peaceably to United States control any more than they did to Spanish control?
>
> It is inexorably true that the policy or no policy of relief to the Filipinos being pursued by the present Administration will prolong the war in the Philippines interminably. The sooner the American people come to a realizing sense of this fact, and demand a radical change in the policy of this Government toward those islands and their peoples, that much sooner will we as a Nation avert most serious disasters by forestalling the inevitable burden of debt, to say nothing about the outrageous sacrifice of life and the ineffaceable stain upon our National honor which will be entailed by trying to preserve some semblance of order in "our new possessions."
>
> JOHN AUBREY JONES.
>
> San Francisco, Nov. 9, 1899.

"TONSILS AND INFECTION."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one of your subscribers and daily readers, I desire to call earnest attention to a most important and valuable subject. In your columns of to-day, Tuesday, Nov. 21, you publish an article headed "Tonsils and Infection—Physician Advises Their Removal as Preventive of Disease."

I was shocked in reading it, and hasten to save throats by giving my personal experience on this very subject, for the benefit of the many thousands who may be similarly afflicted, and who have no right to part with their tonsils, or palate, or any portion of the throat or nose which helps to give clear and distinct articulation.

From early childhood I had been under the care of physicians for throat troubles, which were pronounced "ulcerated sore throat" "diptheritic sore throat," &c.

At twenty years of age my throat was still weak and gave me a great deal of trouble. My tonsils were enlarged and inflamed and my palate enlongated, and I urged a physician to perform an operation. This he very sensibly refused to do, but he gave me some simple remedies and advised a thorough course in vocal gymnastics and elocutionary training.

I went to a celebrated Professor of Oratory in New York, and began the training of my vocal organs. In three months' time or less my throat was cured, and for many years since then I have never known what it was to have a throat, nor has it ever required treatment of any kind. Therefore, I know that tonsils can be saved and healthy throats and bodies produced from careful and judicious exercise.

ADELA RANKIN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1899.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LITERATURE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I find the following to-day in The Church Times of London:

> "To correspondents: 'Subscriber'—The Christian Scientists are a body of people who believe that ailments of the body are capable of being cured by telling yourself with sufficient assurance that they do not exist. One or two small books have been written about them, but they are not worth the attention of any sane person."

Evidently Mrs. Eddy's book is not known across the water, for it can scarcely be termed a small volume. There is enough of it, such as it is. The above will do, and go along with the words of truth to which your journal has given place regarding this detestable delusion. Truly, a "Science falsely so called." W. E. H.

The Rectory, Wilton, Conn., Nov. 20, 1899.

THE LOCAL POSTAL SYSTEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to the letter of "A. M.," Nov. 1, and also to "W. H. R.," of Nov. 7, about the "Local Postal Service," kindly allow me, through your valuable paper, to express my appreciation of the highly efficient service maintained at the New York Post Office.

I have just received by mail a package which, though intended for me, was incorrectly addressed, both my name and street and number being incorrectly given. It was addressed "David Silberer, 76 Second Street." My name is Darwin Silberer, and I never lived in Second Street. What appears to me still more remarkable, is that on the package, when I received it, "No 457 Third Avenue," my address three years ago, was written in red ink by the Post Office people. Since living in Third Avenue I have changed by address several times, and my name has not been in any directory. I am amazed at the skillful way in which my address of three years ago was traced, inasmuch as 76 Second Street belongs to Station D, while 457 Third Avenue belongs to Station F.

It is simply wonderful, and it proves, indeed, that our postal system in this city is up to perfection of delivery, finding addresses, even if it is only for third-class mail matter, like this case was, and where only the last name was correct, and everything else wrong. So, can anybody say that we don't have in this city a perfect Post Office system? DARWIN SILBERER.

New York, Nov. 21, 1899.

Preserve the Old Trees.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"E. M. L.," in to-day's paper, expressed a longing for a Tree Preservation Society. It is and has been much needed. I hardly dare to look about me so much does it grieve me to see the continued destruction. Only last week, at a pretty little open space on what was recently called the Boulevard, lay the long stems of some of our beloved old friends, cut down, I suppose, just because they were old, as trees should be, and perhaps because they did not grow geometrically. All about in a straight row are set the little new ones. I have no love for any association with a craze to plant the new at the expense of the dear old trees.

New York, Nov. 19, 1899. L. P.

NEW ENGLAND RELIGION NOT DECLINING.

From The New York Observer.

The gentleman from whose careful and thorough study of the New England States I presented some extracts and opinions two weeks ago, makes these thoughtful remarks upon the result of his canvass: "The religious condition, considered from a Protestant point of view, of the sparsely settled regions of New England, the Middle States, and even the States formerly designated as Western, presents one of the points of critical interest with reference to our American civilization. If in these older States Protestantism is slowly losing its spiritual effectiveness among its nominal adherents, it is a token which may well be regarded with troubled apprehension. If such decline has already been great and practically irrevocable, it is a fact which may well excite alarm."

It was under the influence of such serious considerations that the inquiry was begun, and efforts were made to ascertain the facts as to the religious condition of the New England States. Personal visitations, inquiries from the men best qualified to bear witness, examination of statistics, and comparison of data formed but a part of the work. Such an examination is of course not exhaustive, and conclusions must be limited by conditions, but compared with the knowledge, data, and scope of the writers who have said that parts of New England were lapsing into heathenism, and that Protestantism was dying out there, the present examination has been thorough and satisfactory. No inferences have been drawn from isolated cases; no sweeping charges have been made upon insufficient or doubtful evidence; there was no effort for effect or newspaper sensations; nor was the canvass made in the interest of any benevolent agency or missionary society.

Some aspects of religious life as it exists in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont were given in my last letter. It remains to consider Massachusetts and Connecticut. The condition of the first of these States was found to be as hopeful as that of either of the others. Men who know thoroughly the entire situation, who do not ignore or underrate evils or evil tendencies, who recognize the need of greater earnestness and effort, and who desire above all things the triumphant advance of true religion in the State, were unanimous in their testimony that the Protestant churches of Massachusetts in their relation to the Protestant population, were not losing their spiritual usefulness. They recognized the menace of foreign and non-Protestant masses among them, and that new methods of activity and defense were, therefore, required; but they felt no dismay or discouragement. Admitting perilous changes, they showed that all the Protestant religious organizations were advancing and not retreating. Over against the dangers, they put the regular church ministrations, the work of home missionaries, Christian associations, Societies of Christian Endeavor, and other organized agencies for reaching the so-called alien population, and they soberly concluded that even in country regions Protestantism manifested no degeneracy.

Groups of home mission towns, not selected to make a favorable showing, proved that with a decline in population from 1880 to 1890 of 15 per cent. the resident membership of the churches had gained upon the total population. In nine small towns, in a remote county, where the population had declined 23 per cent., the resident church membership had declined only 8 per cent. In eleven small hill towns in another county, the population had decreased in the same decade by 9 per cent., and the resident church membership by only 7 per cent. For the decade just closing, the results were even more favorable. In one sparsely settled hill town, which had been cited as an example of relapse, investigation showed that while the population had fallen from 800 to 500, and while, of that 500, 200 are non-Protestants, the proportion of resident Protestant Church members to the Protestant population is as great as it was a generation ago. There is also an endeavor to consolidate churches in towns which have declined in population, and some movement toward denominational co-operation.

Connecticut shows a condition of things similar to that of Massachusetts. The Home Missionary Society has nearly one-half more home mission churches now than it had twenty years ago, a fact due to the changes in the character of the population, but these churches have faithful pastors, and the additions to their membership are larger in proportion than to the membership of the self-sustaining churches; moreover, the Protestant Church membership of the State is steadily increasing, religion is not decaying, nor is effort waning. Dr. Moore of Hartford says: "Protestantism is not losing its helpful power over the Protestant population." Mr. D. N. Camp of New Britain says: "There is no decrease of life among our Protestant churches." These men have been engaged for years in missionary work in the rural districts of the State, and know the condition of every county.

Special inquiry and observation were also devoted to the alleged deterioration of the county towns and hill communities resulting from the migration of able and enterprising young men and women to the cities and large centres. The queries show that in New England the farmers are as bright, as well educated, as public spirited, as patriotic, as well to do, as were the farmers of either one or five generations ago. The same may be said of the country lawyers, physicians, ministers, teachers, carpenters, blacksmiths, millwrights, storekeepers, and Justices of the peace. Of the children born in the Protestant population, as large a proportion are on the way to college; schools are far better than they were fifty years ago, town libraries are constantly increasing, and there is no evidence that the "stock" in rural New England is deteriorating.

A thorough correspondence was also undertaken with reference to town centres, and the spaces between where there are no religious services, with the intention of discovering whether reports that irreligion, immorality, and practical heathenism prevail in these localities, were well founded. The replies are as follows:

From Maine, the testimony of the representatives of the Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, and Free Baptist denominations, and the "interdenominational commission," is that "in the long-settled portion of the State there are no town centres where formerly there were religious services and a restraining religious influence, but where at present there is a complete lapse morally and spiritually." The testimony adds: "The chief destitution is in the limited spaces between town centres, but in those spaces the practicable thing is not the establishment of churches, but the application of missionary influences, and the bringing about of a more active and effective relation between such regions and the churches and Christians of the adjacent town centres. More and more is being done along that line."

From New Hampshire, the reply from the best-informed man in the State is as follows: "To your first question, as to town centres, I answer that, so far as I know (and this last year I traveled 15,000 miles in my work among the weaker churches,) there are no town centres where there formerly were regular church services but where at present there are no church services, and where irreligion has taken possession.

"The State has been somewhat misrepresented by men unacquainted with the facts. For instance The New Hampshire Register mentions certain villages or town centres as without a church, and the conclusion is drawn that they are in a condition of absolute neglect. The town of Dummer is one such. There is, however, a little church there, so that for seventeen years no Sunday has passed without a Christian service, and within two years our missionary society has searched out the work, and now gives it support. Besides the Methodists from Milan send their minister there every Sunday afternoon. I do not know of a town centre in the State where religious influences are entirely lacking.

"To the second question, as to the interspaces between town centres, I may say that, wide as is my acquaintance with the State, I know of no interspaces in which are considerable communities without religious institutions or religious influences, and where virtual heathenism has set in. I do know of regions where the religious conditions are somewhat discouraging, but those regions have received, and are receiving, attention. Sometimes the hindrance arises from the fact that the churches in the vicinity, (and they are still the source of the best evangelistic efforts,) although not hostile to each other, are of too many denominations for the ready securing of effective co-operation. But the force of even that hindrance is lessening, rather than increasing. The Congregational Home Missionary Society of New Hampshire carries on its helpful, vigorous work in over 100 distinct localities. I do not anywhere find considerable lapses into moral degradation, or practical barbarism, in New Hampshire."

Concerning Vermont, the reply from the ablest of the State Home Mission Secretaries is "There are no town centres where there has been such a lapse as you outline, although there are places where a newspaper correspondent or a missionary in search of a story to report might write up a moving and true tale of spiritual destitution. Of late years we have been working in such places; until at present I cannot name a single town centre where there are no regular religious services, with a consequent lapse into practical heathenism." He continues: "As for the 'gores' between the parishes, there is, and always has been, more or less of a religious need. But of late aggressive missionary work has been done from adjacent centres of influence, i. e., from churches already established. The plant is sufficient. It needs to be used to better advantage."

From Massachusetts the word of the best-informed man in the State is: "There is no town centre in Massachusetts in which there is a total absence of regular religious services, but there are hamlets, crossroads, where there is religious indifference and spiritual need. As to just how many crossroads there are, I cannot state. In late years our churches have been looking up such places, and providing Sunday schools and schoolhouse meetings, and this is being done more and more."

The reliable testimony from Connecticut is as follows: "There are no town centres in Connecticut where religious services have been wholly given up and where irreligion has taken possession. There are very few interspaces between town centres where there are considerable communities without religious institutions or religious influences, and where gross immorality and virtual heathenism are found. For forty years or more, a State Sunday School Association has been looking after the interspaces, and for nearly twenty years the Connecticut Bible Society has been active in the interests of evangelization. Consequently the regions between town centres are looked after, although far more ought to be done in that direction."

In this connection it may be added that the membership of the New England Congregational churches alone in 1890 was 214,000; in 1880, 226,000; in 1899, 250,000. By the census of 1890 the Protestant Church membership of New England was about 1 in 5 of the entire non-Catholic population, viz., 20 per cent. In 1898 the New England Congregational churches alone spent in their own home missionary work $121,000, while they contributed to home missions outside of New England, $304,000. At the same time they gave, in round numbers, $250,000 to foreign missions.

Such an exhibit, while it does not minister to pride, certainly calls for thankfulness to God, and offers great encouragement to all Protestant Christians in their efforts to promote evangelical Christianity. With hearty co-operation and a deeper consecration these favorable conditions might lead on to Gospel triumph.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS STODDARD.

ENGLAND'S LOVE FOR AMERICA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This cruel and causeless war on the part of England against the Transvaal Republic should receive the unrelenting condemnation of every liberty-loving patriot. I regret, as an American, to recognize that in the past few years there has been growing up in our midst a class of people who to-day worship English customs and whose ambition is to imitate English manners. These sycophants have more or less of money, thus enabling them to pass much time in the British Isles and to court the wealthier and dominant class of Englishmen. It requires the versatile pen of a Thackeray to fittingly describe these snobs. As a Nation we are under no obligations to England. We are her debtor in nothing. It is only since the heretofore unparalleled growth of this country in population, wealth, power, and all the essentials of a great and prosperous people that the English have deigned to give us a decent and respectful recognition.

England has no love for America. The pretended friendship is assumed. Saying nothing about the War of the Revolution, how about the war of 1812—the so-called "Patriot War" along the Niagara frontier in 1837—the hostility displayed during our civil war? How eager were Englishmen to aid those arrayed against our Government in that fratricidal struggle. Fear of our growing power was the only restraint from intervention. The moral influence of England during the late war with Spain was of no value. All the combined forces of Europe with England thrown in, acting in concert, could not withstand the sledge-hammer strokes of the American giant. We can quickly improvise a navy that would sweep every European war vessel from the sea and bombard every sea coast town of Europe. But the imaginary intervention on behalf of Spain was a figment of the English brain. The civilized nations of Europe knew that the time had come when Spain must receive her just deserts, and there was no thought of intervening. It was a bright idea of leading Englishmen to make it appear that her simulated friendship was a boon, and thus seek our gratitude for such great kindness. Only brainless idiots unite with the English in asserting that America was thus greatly favored and aided.

England may crush the Boer Republic, but it will be a costly victory. The English themselves are not great warriors. England depends upon the Irish to fight her battles. Why is this? Why do the Irish forget that they have been enslaved by the Anglo-Saxon for centuries? The Irish regiments should be by rights arrayed with the Boers, not against them. I unhesitatingly declare that I am with the Irish all the time, but I am opposed to England. I dislike her greed, her spirit of continuous conquest, her oppressive rule, her crushing the spirit of independence in weaker and free nations. England dare not, single-handed, enter on a war with a strong nation. She seeks out some weak nation and by conquest gobbles up a State. With a weak country she wars; with a strong country she adjusts differences by arbitration.

LOUIS S. CARLIN.

Brooklyn, Nov. 17, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Popular, but Not Accumulative.

The unselfish man is generally liked, but he seldom acquires a six-figure bank account.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

The Fluent Trades.

"Who is that man over there who talks so much?"

"He's either a college professor or a barber."—Chicago Record.

Up Betimes.

"You're up unusually early this morning, Mr. Blobbs," said the boarding-house keeper to one of the boarders.

"Yes; confound it! I forgot to wind up that old alarm clock, and I had to get up to see what time it was."—Yonkers Statesman.

All's Well That Ends Well.

"At all events, Boojum's play rights itself in the end."

"How so?"

"Why, it the tragic scenes are comic, the comic scenes are tragic enough."—Philadelphia North American.

An Aid to the Court.

Magistrate—What are these prisoners charged with?

Policeman—I arrested them for fighting, your Honor. They are a couple of golf players, and—"

Magistrate—Send for the court interpreter.—Philadelphia Record.

THE WOUNDED BOER.

Comrades, let me rest a little
Ere my life's strength ebbs away.
We have fought a gallant battle,
We have won a glorious day.

See these dumb lips gaping widely,
Naught can stanch these wounds that bleed;
Die I for a fool's ambition,
Slain to glut a rich man's greed.

Yet, God knows, I bear no rancor
'Gainst our all too gallant foe:
They were but the pawns and pieces
Of the masters of the show.

'Mid the hell of lurid battle,
Proudly brave, they fought and died,
Never quailed, ne'er ran to cover,
Like the meaner crew that lied.

You remember well, at Farquhar's,
How we helped the stricken foe,
How we brought them food and water,
How we stanched their life blood's flow?

They would (and I, dying, say it,)
Do as much our lives to save,
For the heart of man, in battle,
Knows no malice, 'mongst the brave.

Comrades, I am dying, dying
Naught can stanch the wounds that bleed;
Die I for a fool's ambition,
Slain to glut a rich man's greed.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

Paris, France, Nov. 13, 1899.

ROYALTY AT A BANQUET

State Dinner in Honor of the Emperor and Empress.

AMBASSADOR CHOATE ATTENDS

Mrs. Choate the Only Diplomat's Wife Present—The Gold Service Used Is Valued at $10,000,000.

WINDSOR, England, Nov. 21.—The State banquet in honor of the Emperor and Empress of Germany, which was held to-night in St. George's Hall, was an unusually brilliant affair. At either end of the table was arranged a specially constructed sideboard, on which was piled up the gold plate to the height of fifteen feet. The value of this plate, which was used during the course of the banquet, is estimated to be £2,000,000.

There were 140 guests in all, including the visiting royalties, the members of the British royal family, the United States and other Ambassadors, Count von Buelow and the whole of Emperor William's suite, all the members of the German Embassy in London, with the exception of Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, the German Ambassador, who is ill; the members of the British Cabinet, Lord Rosebery and the other members of his late Cabinet, the officers of the Imperial German yacht Hohenzollern and the German battleship Kaiser Friedrich III. and German cruiser Hela, Lord Wolseley, Lord Roberts, and Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood. Mr. Arthur J. Balfour was unable to be present.

Mrs. Choate, wife of the American Ambassador, was the only diplomat's wife present.

Her Majesty received her guests in the King's Guard Chamber, famous for its Gobelin tapestries. Troops of the Household Cavalry, bearing lances, lined the grand staircase, while within the banqueting hall Beefeaters and Royal Foemen formed a picturesque fringe.

The Queen sat at the centre of the long table, facing the Prince of Wales. On her right was Emperor William and on her left the Duke of Connaught. Mrs. Choate had the sixth place, sitting next to the Italian Ambassador, Baron de Renzis Montanero. Empress Augusta Victoria sat on the right of the Prince of Wales, with Ambassador Choate in the sixth place on this side of the table, next to Princess Aribert of Anhalt.

The toasts were very formal. The Prince of Wales rose first, saying "By command of the Queen—the German Emperor and Empress." This was followed by the German national anthem.

Emperor William then raised his glass to the simple words "The Queen," after which the British national anthem was played. As it was her birthday, the Prince of Wales toasted the Empress Frederick, and the German national anthem was played again.

This morning Emperor William and his suite rode out, and returned to the castle for breakfast. Then, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, his Majesty shot in the preserves of the Windsor Great Park, killing 178 pheasants, 1 partridge, and 328 rabbits with a Mauser magazine rifle. The party lunched at Cranborne Tower.

The Empress of Germany went out for a walk in the forenoon, with her sons and Princess Henry of Battenberg, and visited St. George's and Albert Chapels.

MOSQUITO EX-KING MARRIES.

Morganatically Espouses Irene Morrice at Kingston.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 21.—A fashionable wedding, that of former Prince Clarence II. of the Mosquito Territory to Irene Morrice, took place to-day.

Recent mail advices from Kingston, Jamaica, said:

"By contracting this alliance, which is thoroughly morganatic, the former Mosquito King, according to the laws of his country, not only disinherits his heir, but politically and technically, if not under present conditions, virtually abdicates his shadowy throne."

DIXON KEMP DIES.

Yacht Designer and Yachting Editor Expires in London.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Dixon Kemp, the yacht designer, yachting editor of Field, and formerly Secretary of the Yacht Racing Association, died to-day in his sixtieth year.

Dixon Kemp was born at Ryde, and for some years was editor of The Isle of Wight Observer. He was mainly instrumental in establishing the Yacht Racing Association in 1875, and he founded Lloyd's Yacht Register in 1877. He was the architect and designer of many steam and sailing yachts. His work, "Yacht and Boat Sailing," which appeared in 1878, the British Admiralty ordered supplied to the ships of the Royal Navy. Last year he published "An Exposition of Yacht Racing Rules."

NO HITCH IN SAMOA DEAL.

Matters Pending with Germany Will Not Prevent Ratification.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The statement contained in a special dispatch from Washington, cabled here, reporting a hitch in the final settlement of the Samoa agreement, is denied here officially.

It is said that the United States Government signified its assent to the agreement prior to the publication of the terms, and that, while this has not yet been formally given, it is understood that the matters pending between the United States and Germany are unimportant details in no way threatening the successful termination of the agreement, and by no means constituting a hitch.

Among the details are the native question, the Cornwall and McArthur case, and the Samoa land disputes, which have been in progress for years.

GUERIN ON THE STAND.

Declares Anti-Semites Merely Defended the Working Classes.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The Senate, sitting as a High Court for the trial of the conspiracy cases, resumed to-day the examination of M. Guerin, who insisted that the Anti-Semitic League had not meddled with politics, but had merely "defended the working classes against the power of the Jews," and said that it had no connection with the Royalists.

M. Guerin also insisted that he had never plotted against the republic. Adverting to the Fort Chabrol incident, he expatiated upon the sufferings of the besieged and denied that he had ever fired ball cartridges at the police.

M. Dubuc, President of the League of Anti-Semitic Youth, was next examined. He declared the demonstrations of its members were directed purely against the revision of the Dreyfus case. Counsel for M. Dubuc said he wished for an explanation of certain charges against his client.

The Public Prosecutor refused to give the required information, which led to violent protests from the Rightist Senators, whereupon M. Fallières, the President of the Senate, adjourned the proceedings until to-morrow.

Dominican Political Prisoners Free.

SANTO DOMINGO, Nov. 21.—All but two of the political prisoners were released from custody to-day. The two still held have criminal charges pending against them. Gen. Vasquez, the former head of the Provisional Government, has left here for Santiago. The country is quiet and business is improving.

Scotchmen Raise Price of Oil.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Scotch oil companies have issued a circular by which the price of all lubricating oils is raised 20s. per ton.

German Princess Dies.

CARLSRUHE, Nov. 21.—The Princess Marie Amelie of Leiningen, sister of the Grand Duke of Baden, died to-day in her sixty-sixth year.

TRANSIT FIGHT IN BROOKLYN.

Citizens' Mass Meeting May Be Held Next Week—Passengers in One Case Had Their Way.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred and Seventy-five, of South Brooklyn, will hold a meeting at 201 Montague Street, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening to further its campaign against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Delegates from many organizations will be present to formulate plans for more concerted action against the company. Chairman Hanbury of the South Brooklyn Committee will propose a monster mass meeting to take place some night next week.

The residents of Fort Hamilton and Dyker Heights continue to controvert the statements of President Rossiter that the delays on the road have not, as a rule, amounted to more than three minutes. J. P. Farrell, President of the Fort Hamilton Citizens' Protective Association, said yesterday that the citizens could prove otherwise, and would do so at the hearing before the Railroad Commission on Saturday. A resident of Dyker Heights reported yesterday that on Monday night he boarded an elevated train at the City Hall station at 5:30 o'clock, and reached home at 7:10. Yesterday morning, he said, he was an hour and twenty-five minutes between the same points.

The passengers of a Brooklyn elevated car, attached to a train that left the bridge at 6:35 Monday evening, were chuckling yesterday over a victory wrested from the Rapid Transit Company. The car was the last one of a Sixty-fifth Street four-car train. When the train left the bridge every car was jammed, even the smoking car containing men, women, and girls, piled in indiscriminately. At Thirty-sixth Street the three cars ahead were yet filled, while the last one had about fifty passengers.

Just before it drew up at the station the guard of the smoking car caused indignant gruffs among the passengers by calling out, "Take the car ahead. This car stops at Thirty-sixth Street." Nobody moved. The guard waited a moment, and repeated the warning. Still the passengers sat. Some talked in loud voices about "another Rossiter outrage!" whereupon the guard slammed the door. Then came the sounds of uncoupling. Presently a switch engine drove in sight and rolled the car, with its load, on a siding.

"This looks lively," remarked a passenger.

"Fight it out on this line, boys, if it takes all night!" shouted a G. A. R. man, and a spontaneous cheer followed.

The passengers, including the women, varied the next few minutes by singing "Home, Sweet Home," and then sat down to fire out the company. Twenty minutes later there were signs of capitulation. The same engine came up and drew the car to the main track, where it was coupled to a Sixty-fifth Street train. Yells and laughter greeted the transfer.

Fifth Avenue Line's Slow Time.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To offset President Rossiter's figures, which he is having prepared by the operating department of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, to show the Railroad Commission that there are no long delays on the Fifth Avenue line, I would suggest that the suburbanites keep an accurate account of the time which is consumed by them in making their daily trips to the bridge and return, these figures to be forwarded to the Executive Committee of South Brooklyn, to be used by them when President Rossiter makes his report. Instead of the system running more smoothly the longer it is used, the delays are becoming more frequent. For instance, it took me forty-seven minutes to travel between Seventy-fourth Street and the bridge, and sixty-six minutes between Fulton Street and Seventy-fourth Street, during Monday. Tuesday morning it took me forty-six minutes to reach the bridge from Seventy-fourth Street. This is the almost daily performance of the system called by President Rossiter "The Rapid Transit."

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1899. A SUBURBANITE.

THE GERRY SOCIETY'S FIGHT.

Court of Appeals Hears Arguments for Its Independence.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—Before the Court of Appeals to-day arguments were made by former Attorney General Theodore E. Hancock and former United States Senator David B. Hill in the case of the State ex rel. the State Board of Charities against the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

This case, which has been in the courts for nearly a year, is an effort on the part of the New York society, which is commonly known as the Gerry society, to show that the State Board of Charities has no power to visit and inspect it the legal question being whether it is a charitable or eleemosynary institution. Former Attorney General Hancock appeared for the State and Senator Hill for the New York society. The society contends that it is not a charitable or eleemosynary institution within the meaning of the Constitution or charities law.

NEWSDEALER MACK SET FREE.

Nothing Objectionable Found in The Man of the World.

John J. Mack, the newsdealer of Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway, who was arrested yesterday by Inspector Thompson and locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station for an alleged violation of the Penal Code in exposing for sale copies of a paper called The Man of the World, the charge being that the paper was an indecent publication, was discharged in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday by Magistrate Deuel. Magistrate Deuel said he had looked over the paper, and that he saw nothing objectionable in it.

Wilton Greene, writing for The Man of the World Publishing Company, has sent a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, in which he denies that the publication referred to is the successor of the paper called The Tenderloin, which was suppressed by Anthony Comstock. Mr. Greene says that the columns of The Man of the World are free from objectionable matter.

WINDOW GLASS JOBBERS ACT.

Form an Association with Eastern and Western Sections.

The jobbers in window glass were in session nearly all day yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Members of the American Window Glass Company, otherwise known as the Glass Trust, were not so much in evidence as on Monday. The independent manufacturers, who control about 40 per cent. of the glass factories in the country, assert that the meeting of the jobbers was instigated by the trust, in the hope that an arrangement could be made whereby the jobbers would buy only from those in the American Window Glass Company, and thus compel the independents to join the trust or be frozen out.

Mr. Holbrook, Secretary of the jobbers' meeting, declined to discuss that phase of the question. An association, he said, had been formed, divided into two sections—Eastern and Western. Each section will elect its own officers. Mr. Holbrook said that business all over the country was in a very satisfactory condition, and he was convinced that an arrangement would be reached that would be satisfactory to all the glass manufacturers in the country, both inside and outside of the American Window Glass Company.

Many representatives of the independent plants were about the hotel yesterday, and they made no secret of the fact that if the trust seriously attempted to throttle them they would organize an association of their own and fight the American Window Glass Company all along the line.

Plan to Combine Breweries.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—A scheme for the combination of the ale and lager breweries in this city, Troy, Cohoes, Lansingburg, and Hudson by a firm of New York City bankers said to be Moore & Schley, is being formulated. There are those who believe that the scheme will go through, and on the other hand there are those well acquainted with the brewing business who assert that the scheme will fail, because the territory to be included is entirely too small to accomplish the results desired.

Talk of a Towel Combination.

The domestic towel men are said to be organizing a trust. Francis C. Pinkham of this city, one of the rumored leaders in the movement, denied yesterday that any trust was contemplated, but said that the men in the business had discussed their affairs with the idea of maintaining prices. A committee to consider the matter had been appointed, he said, with Mr. Howard of Providence, R. I., as Chairman.

TROLLEY ON THIRD AVENUE.

Change of Equipment from Cable to Electricity Has Been Practically Completed.

The Third Avenue Railroad Company early yesterday morning practically completed its change of equipment from cable to electricity by getting its electric trolley cars through from Fort Lee to Chambers Street, and throughout the day passengers were transported at a rate a little less than the required schedule time of the cable system. The cars ran throughout the business hours of the day on a one-and-a-half-minute schedule.

At Chambers Street transfers were given to passengers on the Avenue A and Dry Dock horse cars for the remainder of the trip to the bridge and Post Office. All that now remains to be done is the work on the Park Row loop. There is no defect in the loop, and the work that is being done is wholly new work, according to Superintendent John H. Robertson. It was impossible to put in the current rails and bring the other work as nearly to a finish there as on the rest of the line where the cable was in operation, but it is being done now with the utmost speed.

Three hundred men were at work all day yesterday on this uncompleted section, and Superintendent Robertson announced that cars would be running to and around the Post Office loop during this forenoon.

The slightly slower headway in yesterday's service from Fort Lee to Chambers Street, Superintendent Robertson explained, was due to the delay in getting a sufficient number of the new trolley cars into operation. The company's stock of new cars has been stored at the King's Bridge stables, and, owing to the immense weight of the cars, unexpected difficulties have been encountered in getting them down town. The cars have first to be run down to the dock from the King's Bridge station, then hoisted by derricks on board floats, which are then towed to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and the East River, where derricks have again to be used to land the cars. They then have to be tested and otherwise prepared for actual service.

Twelve or fourteen of the big cross-seat cars were in operation yesterday, and ninety-six of the smaller sort. There were numerous petty delays of from half a minute to five minutes, which made the average trip from Harlem to Chambers Street consume about one hour, the time taken by the cable cars. When the cars get to running smoothly the length of the trip will have been reduced about twenty minutes.

The bulk of the work on the line yet to be done lies in the adjustment of the underground trolley rails. These have to be parallel and adjusted to the fraction of an inch to permit the shoe of the trolley pole to travel smoothly upon them.

WORK OF THIRD AVENUE ROAD.

Engineer Is Looking Into Alleged Delays on the West Side.

Whether or not the West End Association will appeal to the Railroad Commissioners in regard to what they claim to be the Third Avenue Railroad Company's negligence in completing its lines through the upper west side will depend on the report of an engineer whom the association has employed to look into and report upon the matter. In case the conditions are found to be as they now suppose them, it is proposed to use every available means to prevent the company from continuing in a course that is claimed to be causing property to depreciate in value and the people of that part of the city to suffer all manner of inconvenience.

John McDonald, counsel to the West End Association, said last night that they expected a report from their engineer within the next few days. "He only began work to-day," he said, "and his business is to traverse the whole area through which the uncompleted lines are being built. I have watched the workmen employed by the Third Avenue Company myself, and find that ten men are accomplishing no more than might be done by three who work steadily. There is no doubt in my mind the whole job could have been completed last Summer had it been properly managed."

Cyrus Clark, President of the West End Association, also declared that there was no excuse for the delay in laying the tracks and that some remedy must be sought.

It has been unofficially announced by the Third Avenue Company that it will offer through transit from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street southward within two or three weeks.

SAILORS SCARCE IN MAINE.

Said that It Is Hard to Find Men Even at $30 a Month.

ROCKLAND, Me., Nov. 21.—A scarcity of sailors more general than ever before in the history of Maine shipping prevails at the present time, and the wages of seamen have risen to an unusual point. It is asserted that crews are being shipped at $30 a month, and that even at that figure it is hard to find men.

The scarcity is attributed to the fact that the number of young men adopting a seafaring life have been insufficient to meet the drain caused by the unusual number of disasters during the past year, and by the retirement of men who have grown old.

PUNISHMENT OF FIREMEN.

A test case made by one of eight firemen who were reduced in rank last June by Commissioner Scannell of the Fire Department has resulted in the reinstatement of all the men by the Commissioner on the advice of the Corporation Counsel. The man who made his case a test is Alfred J. Stuart of Engine Company 143 of Brooklyn. Stuart was charged on June 15 with having been intoxicated and absent without leave. He was declared guilty, and reduced to a fireman of second grade. Stuart's lawyer claimed Commissioner Scannell had no power to reduce a member of the uniformed force by way of punishment. Mr. Whalen informed the Commissioner that the lawyer's contention was correct.

AFFIRMS HANNIGAN SENTENCE.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—Ex-Policeman Hannigan of the New York City police force, who, while on duty on Thanksgiving Day, 1897, shot and painfully wounded a boy named Charles L. McNally, who was running away from him, will have to serve his sentence of two years in State Prison, meted out to him in the trial court. The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the judgment of the lower court.

Young McNally was pursued by Hannigan for playing at football in the streets. The shooting occurred on One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, the ball from the officer's revolver entering the boy's right hip. Hannigan narrowly escaped being mobbed by indignant citizens who witnessed the shooting. He was subsequently indicted for assault, first degree, but the trial jury found a conviction in the second degree with a recommendation to mercy, and a light sentence was imposed by the Court.

EX-SPEAKER REED AND HIS CASE

Evidence was taken yesterday in Part IV., Special Term, of the Supreme Court, in the action instituted by William J. Logan against William Rockefeller, Henry Rogers, Grant B. Schley, and others, to compel an accounting of alleged profits of a syndicate which brought about the consolidation of the Brooklyn gas companies. This is the case in which ex-Speaker Reed appears as one of the counsel for the defense.

The testimony of Mr. Logan himself consumed both morning and afternoon sessions of the court. Beyond making a few objections and several side remarks, which were for the most part inaudible to the spectators, Mr. Reed took no active part in the proceedings, but it is understood that he will personally cross-examine some of the witnesses who will be called later.

When Edward P. Lyon, who is associated with William B. Hornblower as plaintiff's counsel, asked Mr. Logan to tell about the agreement under which the syndicate was formed, Mr. Reed exclaimed: "I object. The agreement speaks for itself." "Objection sustained," said the Court, and Mr. Reed smiled placidly.

Several other objections he made were also sustained, and ex-Justice William N. Cohen, who is on Mr. Reed's side, remarked that objection might be taken to much that the witness had said. "Oh, I don't know," answered Mr. Reed, "that little biographical sketch he gave us may be valuable," referring to a rather extended account which Mr. Logan had given of his early life and business experience.

Many visitors, among them a number of women, knowing that the ex-Speaker was engaged in the case, came to the court-room and gazed at him curiously. Few however, were rewarded with more than a sight of the back of his head, for he paid strict attention to everything that was going on.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was again devoted to the country by the men and women of leisure, who, in the continued beautiful mild Autumn weather, golfed and rode to hounds all day and gathered at evening around big wood fires in country clubs and houses to tell of the day's pleasures and to plan for those of the morrow. The Meadow Brook Hunt Club had one of the largest meets of the season at Roslyn Highlands yesterday afternoon, and a full field to follow the hounds. There was little going on in town to interest the members of the gay world, the quiet wedding of Mr. Ransom and Miss Gillet in Trinity Chapel, the opening of the eighth annual exhibition of the New York Society of Ceramic Arts, which includes all the men and women who paint on china and porcelain, in the Astoria ballroom, and a bazaar in the little Roman Catholic schoolroom in West Sixteenth Street, which was attended by all the prominent members of the Roman Catholic set, being the only incidents of the day.

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Miss Annie Leary, who is still in deep mourning for her brother, Charles Leary, who died last Spring, is the moving spirit in this little bazaar, whose proceeds are to be applied to the fund for the erection of a Roman Catholic college in this city. Miss Leary is the President of the little Roman Catholic organization known as the Children of Mary, under whose auspices the bazaar is being held.

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The recently formed Alumnae Association of Mount St. Vincent Academy, whose membership, like that of the Children of Mary, includes most of the well-known society women in New York who are Roman Catholics, gave a musicale yesterday afternoon in the small ballroom of the Waldorf, which was largely attended. This musicale followed a breakfast of the Manhattan Alumnae Association, which was given at the residence of the President, Mrs. Alice Gray Holloway, at 1,130 Madison Avenue, at noon. The breakfast was served at five tables, presided over, respectively, by Miss Roch, Mrs. Fanning, Mrs. William H. Sadlier, and Miss M. Frances O'Connor.

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Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, who is now at Newport, received yesterday many letters of congratulation on the sustaining in the Philadelphia courts of her demurrer to the suit brought against her there by a Mr. Browning for damages due to her having written a letter which he claimed libeled him in his building up of an organization of American descendants of European crowned heads.

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The wedding of Miss Aimee Lawrence, the daughter of Mrs. John Lawrence of this city, and Mr. Douglas Walter Campbell, a grandson of the Duke of Argyll, is fixed for Tuesday, Nov. 28, at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, in the Avenue Hoche, Paris. The Duke of Argyll, the father of the Marquis of Lorne, who married Princess Louise, one of Queen Victoria's daughters, is a strict adherent of the Scottish Presbyterian Church. He has not until recently allowed on his Scottish domain the establishing of a church of any other denomination. Some years ago, however, the extreme ritualists obtained permission to erect a chapel on the estate, and it was reported that this Summer the Roman Catholics had likewise obtained this permission. At the same time it was stated that the bridegroom's grandson, Douglas Walter Campbell, who is to marry Miss Lawrence, had become a convert to that faith. Miss Lawrence is a Roman Catholic, her mother having been Miss La Farge, a sister of John La Farge, the artist. Her aunt, the Countess d'Agrada, who died recently, left large legacies to the Roman Catholic Church. It was rumored in England that young Campbell entered the Roman Catholic Church at the time of his engagement to Miss Lawrence. The Church of St. Joseph is the English Catholic Church of Paris, and it was there that Mme. Nevada was baptized, Mrs. John Mackay being her godmother, and where she was afterward married to Dr. Palmer. A number of English people have been received into the Roman Catholic Church in this little chapel.

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Among the passengers booked to sail this morning on the Majestic for Liverpool are Mrs. Crommelin, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Houghtaling, Mr. W. Carson Kane of Philadelphia, and Mr. Edward King. On the St. Louis, which sails this morning for Southampton, are Mrs. George B. Loring, Mrs. Elizabeth Battele Vanderpoel, Mrs. J. W. Wadsworth and Miss Wadsworth of Geneseo.

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The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which arrived from Bremen yesterday, had on her passenger list Mrs. Astor, Sr., and her daughter, Mrs. Ogilvy Haig, Sir Edward Colebrooke and Lady Colebrooke, Mrs. Caton of Chicago, Miss Fannie Lehr of Baltimore, Italian Consul General Branchi, Mrs. E. J. L. Bloodgood, Mrs. William P. Draper, Mr. Walter S. Gurnee and the Misses Gurnee, Mrs. C. M. Hoagland and Miss Hoagland, Mrs. Hollins, Mr. Hillard Judge, Mrs. Horace Kelley, Mr. John Alsro Little, Miss Livingston, Miss Lemoyne, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. McCall, Mrs. Philip Niles, Mrs. O'Donnell and Miss O'Donnell of Baltimore, Mrs. Leroy and Miss Leroy, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Le Roy White, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Sperry, Mr. Adolph Storm, Mr. J. Spencer Turner, Mrs. Woodbury and Miss Woodbury, Miss Margaret Wilmerding, Mr. W. H. Winslow, Mrs. Gen. Burd Grubb, Mrs. H. W. Livingston and Miss Livingston.

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Mrs. Astor, to the surprise of society, brings with her her eldest daughter, Mrs. Ogilvy Haig, who has not been in New York in two years, and who, it is to be presumed, will be given a number of entertainments by her mother. Mrs. Haig, it will, of course, be recalled, was Mrs. Coleman Drayton, and was born Miss Augusta Astor. She has not figured very prominently in London society, but last July a large benefit concert was given in her parlors, in the organizing of which Mrs. Haig was aided by Mrs. Ronalds, and at this there were present many of the more prominent women in London society. This concert, however, took place toward the close of the London season, so that there was not much opportunity for Mrs. Haig to figure in the gayeties of the waning season afterward. Mrs. Haig is looking remarkably well, and may be joined by her husband a little later on. Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor will sail for Europe on Dec. 15. Mr. Coleman Drayton and his daughter are due her from England to-day.

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To-morrow afternoon and evening there will be given at Sherry's in aid of the Wilson Industrial School for Girls and Mission, at 125 St. Mark's Place, one of the best and most deserving charities in New York, the objects of which were fully detailed last week in th's column, a lecture by Dwight L. Elmendorf on the Dewey naval and land parades and the late war in Cuba, which will be illustrated by numerous colored tele-photographs and moving pictures. Tickets for this interesting entertainment can be obtained at Tyson's, Sherry's, or from any of the managers.

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To-day will bring the weddings of Mr. John Sandford Humphreys and Miss Marie Mitchell Champney, a daughter of Mr. J. Wells Champney, the well-known artist, which will be celebrated at St. Bartholomew's Church at noon, and will be followed by a wedding breakfast at the residence of the bride's father, 96 Fifth Avenue, and of Mr. Donn Barber of this city and Miss Elsie Yandell of Louisville, Ky which will be celebrated in that city in Christ Church Cathedral this afternoon. A number of the friends of the bride and bridegroom left this city on Monday in a private car to attend the wedding.

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The news that Miss "Nannie" Reeves of Baltimore will become a Sister of Charity has been received with much surprise here. Last year it was rumored in Baltimore that Miss Reeves intended becoming a hospital nurse. This story was immediately denied. Miss Reeves recently passed several Summers at Southampton, where she was the life of the place. It is to her that New York society is indebted for the cakewalk. She introduced this popular Ethiopian form of diversion at an entertainment given by Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese. Although witnessed on the stage, it had never before been attempted in a drawing room, and it met with instantaneous success. Newport followed the lead set by Southampton, and last Summer everything was sacrificed to "ragtime." The Order of St. Vincent de Paul, into which it is said Miss Reeves will be received, owes its introduction in this country to the Seton family, of which Mgr. Seton, who has just published a brochure on the subject of its genealogy, is a prominent member. The Posts and Setons are also members of the same branch. Baltimore was almost as much surprised as New York when it was finally made known that Miss Reeves had forsworn the pomps and vanities of this wicked world and had become a Sister of Charity. About this time a year ago the subject was first agitated, but at the earnest request of her father she gave up the idea for the time being and decided to become a nurse at the Johns Hopkins as a compromise. This, however, she never carried out, and now she has become a postulant at St. Joseph's Hospital in Philadelphia. Miss Reeves made her début in society about five years ago, and is twenty-two years old. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Reeves. Her mother was a Philadelphian, a Miss Tiers, and Miss Reeves has spent much time there visiting relatives and friends of her mother's family. Miss Reeves is very handsome, and has always ranked among the best-looking of Baltimore's many charming women. She was most popular in society, and has had a great deal of attention and the admiration both of women and men. It is said that her one desire has always been a religious life, and that only to please her parents did she refrain from entering a convent long ago. The order to which she has joined is called, besides the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, the Daughters of Charity and the Gray Sisters. The white hood with the streaming cornettes is the distinguishing badge of the order.

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A dinner was given at the Country Club, Baltimore, on Monday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. William Buckler. It was a Shakespeare dinner, given by those who took part last year in "Love's Labour's Lost" at Evergreen, the Bucklers' place. Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Tyson, Mr. Turnbull, Miss Harris, Mr. Ritchie, and others gave the dinner.

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The Drexel family is at present very busy socially, and it has a Winter before it crowded with coming events. Last week in Philadelphia Miss Paul, whose mother was a Miss Drexel, made her début, and this week in the same city there will be two notable entertainments. This evening Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer will give a dinner at Camp Hill Hall in honor of a second débutante, Miss Rhoda Howe, who is also a niece of Mrs. Van Rensselaer, and to-morrow afternoon there is to be a luncheon in honor of Miss Paul and an entertainment in the evening by the Anthony Drexels, who with their titled guests have transferred their Lares and Penates from the Astoria to Philadelphia. Last evening Miss Fanny Brock, for whom Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer gave a handsome dinner a few evenings since, made her début, and many Drexels and Biddles were present.

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The presence of Queen Victoria on the Italian Riviera will give an additional boom, as one would say in the West, to this most beautiful stretch of Mediterranean coast. Bordighera has been more of a resort for invalids than of fashion, but has a number of charming villas, some of which are occupied by Americans long resident abroad. The Nice season has begun and the Opera at Cairo, which is the avant courrier of gayety in Egypt, opens its doors next week. A hotel has been recently opened at Khartoum, and the Sirdar has arranged a service of steamers, amply protected, which will take travelers from Cairo through this almost unknown land. In fact, Cairo itself is beginning to have rival watering places much further south, and several splendid hotels have recently been built on the Lower Nile. Now that there are golf links at the Pyramids, there need be no surprise in learning that tees and putting greens will not be unknown terms this Winter in the sacred fields near Jerusalem.

A MATINEE MUSICALE.

The matinée musicale given by the Mount St. Vincent Alumnae at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon had a unique feature in that all the talent represented on the programme was contributed by members of the alumnae itself—a large and influential organization, drawing its clientele from among the foremost Catholic families of the country, counting among its members many women of literary and musical talent. The decorations of the ball-room, in which the entertainment took place, were simple but effective. Against a background of palms the alumnae colors stood forth in clusters of white and yellow chrysanthemums. The programmes especially designed for the occasion were exquisite souvenirs in themselves. The programme was an interesting one. "Antigone," written by S. M. A., (religious,) alumnae of '78, and gracefully read by Mrs. Charles F. Nagle, President of the association, was an exquisite classic, yet a touchingly pathetic poem. In her contralto solos Miss Marie Ward's cultivated voice was heard, so were also the voices of Miss Peterson and Miss Albertine Murphy. Miss MacMahon and Miss Hughes, pianists, displayed talent, the two quartets received several encores, while Miss Marion J. Brunowe's humorous sketch entitled "The Professor and the Bicycle," produced much merriment.

Among those present were a number of officers from the Navy Yard, Admiral Philip and Mrs. Philip, Medical Inspector Woods and Mrs. Woods, Chaplain Chidwick of the Maine, Lieut. Charles F. Nagle and Mrs. Nagle, Mrs. Martin B. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Madden, Dr. Valentine Browne and the Misses Browne of Yonkers, Miss Victoria C. Olwell, Mrs. George Gordon Byron, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Delehanty, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Haggerty, Mr. and Mrs. M. Lorenzo Brosnan, Miss Cotter, Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Haggerty, Dr. and Mrs. D. C. O'Neill, Dr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred M. Lefevre, Miss M Reilly, Mrs. Henry Kavanagh, Mr. T. Gafney Taafe, Mr. and Mrs. Bannin, Thomas Bannin, Mrs. John H. Wiffler, Miss Beaudrias, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Fransiola, Miss Anderson, Mr. Bamford and Miss Bamford, Mrs. J. J. Devitt, Miss Mary G. MacMahon, Mrs. M. F. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. G. Henry Miner, Mrs. A. B. O'Connor, the Rev. John J. McNamee, Mrs. Plunkett, Miss M. A. Byrnes, Mrs. McKenna, Mrs. Murray Quinn, Dr. Evangeline Carrol and Miss Mary R. Carrol, Mrs. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Bangs, and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Clarke.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Ransom—Gillet.

Mr. Henry Nott Ransom and Miss Alice Gillet, eldest daughter of Mr. Elmslie Gillet, and whose mother was Miss Milnor, were married in Trinity Chapel at noon yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Vibbert, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Storrs, rector of St. Paul's Church, Boston. The bride was attended by ten bridesmaids, who were her three sisters, Miss Jane, Miss Bertha, and Miss Charlotte Gillet, and Miss Lucy Burd, Miss Mary Vibbert, Miss Eleanor Goodrich Miss Mary De Bary, Miss Anna B. Nott, Miss Anna Lansing of Albany, Miss Amelia Tileston, and Miss Anna Storrs of Boston. Mr. Southerland Ransom was best man, and the ushers were Messrs. Henry R. Storrs, William A. Evans, Charles Milnor Washington, Charles D. Simmons, and Charles Pinkerton, and Cooper Lansing and Frederick Kelley of Albany. The wedding was to have been followed by a large reception at the residence of the bride's grandmother, in East Twenty-fourth Street, but owing to the death of the bridegroom's mother, which occurred in Albany about two weeks ago, this was abandoned. The bride wore the conventional gown of white satin with a tulle veil, and carried a bouquet of Bride roses. Her attendants wore gowns of white poplin and pink silk and carried bouquets of white and pink roses.

Kircher—Goepel.

Miss Anna Goepel, sister of C. A. Goepel, President of the Aschenbroedel Verein of Eighty-sixth Street, was married last evening in Immanuel Lutheran Church, Eighty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue, to August Kircher. The church was decorated with palms and chrysanthemums. The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with point lace, and a tulle veil caught with a wreath of orange blossoms. Miss Lydia Harberger of Brooklyn was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Lydia Gross of Los Angeles, Cal., and Miss Annie Goepel of Port Gibson, Miss. August Seifert was best man, and the ushers were Eric Krause, H. Goepel, Louis Unger, and Robert Schubach. The Rev. Dr. Schoenfeldt, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony, and a reception followed at Aschenbroedel Verein Hall. During the evening the couple were serenaded by the Aschenbrodel band.

Bang—Huss.

Mr. William Frederick Bang and Miss Ettie Huss, daughter of Mr. Henry Huss of Mount Vernon, N. Y., were married in the private parlors of the Sturtevant House at 8 o'clock last evening by the Rev. Dr. J. L. Clark of the Collegiate Reformed Church. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with point lace and chiffon, and a tulle veil fastened with jeweled pins, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor, who was Miss Augusta F. Bang, the bridegroom's sister, wore a gown of white mousseline de soie, trimmed with white lace, and carried a bouquet of pink roses. Mr. Arthur C. Bang, a brother of the groom, was his best man, and the ushers were Messrs. Max and William Huss, Edward W. Weimar of Mount Vernon, and Frank J. Bang.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Thomas W. Bracher.

Thomas W. Bracher, fifty-six years old, an inventor and manufacturer, died Monday at his residence, 331 West Eighty-sixth Street, after a brief illness. He was born in Ohio, and was educated in the public schools of this city. During his business career he obtained patents on thirty different pieces of machinery and articles connected with and used in the hatter's trade. About eighteen years ago he established factories for the manufacture of his specialties in Stockport, Denton, and Luton, the hat manufacturing centres of England, with offices in London. One of the most important of his inventions was a machine for stitching the leather sweatbands in hats, which in England is called Bracheringing among the trade. At the time of his death he was working on a machine designed for cutting velvet in curves, and putting a selvage on it. Anxiety and overwork in connection with the invention had much to do with causing his fatal illness. He was a member of the Lotos, Colonial, and Barnard Clubs. He leaves a widow, two sons, and two daughters.

Obituary Notes.

EDGAR STRAUS, a violoncellist, who had played in America, Europe, and Australia, is reported dead at Pasadena, Cal.

Ex-Mayor CHARLES G. REED of Worcester, Mass., dropped dead at 9 o'clock last night while returning from a Republican caucus.

ARAM VAN SICLEN HICKS died at his home in Rockville Centre, L. I., Monday. He was sixty years old. He was a manufacturer of hammocks. He had been in ill-health for the last two years. He leaves a widow and two sons, Shirley N. C. Hicks and Arthur Hicks.

JOHN SOISON, aged forty-three years, a fire brick manufacturer of Connellsville, Penn., died at a hotel in Philadelphia Monday night of apoplexy. He was in Philadelphia on a pleasure trip, accompanied by his wife. They went to a theatre Monday night, and on their return to the hotel Mr. Soison was stricken.

WILLIAM C. WHITE died at his home, 258 Fairmount Avenue, Jersey City, on Monday from general debility. He was born in New York in 1813, but had lived in Jersey City since 1861. He was formerly engaged in the coffee and spice business in New York. He leaves three children, nineteen grandchildren, and eleven great-grandchildren.

ULPIAN VAN SINDEREN, a member of one of the oldest families

ISSUES ARE YET UNDEFINED

National Democratic Committeemen Await Developments.

FAVOR THE CHICAGO PLATFORM

Planks Opposing Trusts and Imperialism Will Probably Be Added When the Convention Assembles.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—The sentiment of the members of the Democratic National Executive Committee is unanimous that the Democratic National Convention next year should indorse the Chicago platform in its entirety and that anti-trust and anti-imperialistic planks should also be adopted. None was willing to express an opinion as to the paramount issue in the campaign.

"A convention can adopt a platform, but it cannot create a paramount issue," said Vice Chairman Johnson. "The people themselves do that. It is evident, though, that the trust and imperialistic issues are very prominent at present."

The members of the Executive Committee held the final meeting of their session at the Sherman House to-day, to complete the routine work taken up yesterday and for further discussion of the informal outlining of plans for the coming Presidential campaign. The members of the committee were somewhat late in arriving, and it was not until about 10:30 o'clock that Senator Jones, Chairman of the Executive Committee, called the meeting to order. All of the members were present. Little remained to be done by the committee, and it was the expectation that an early and final adjournment would be had. Chairman J. B. Johnson of the Ways and Means Committee reported on the National work as regards the campaign fund, and showed that $175,000 had been subscribed and $147,000 collected.

Just previous to the calling of the meeting the first button for the campaign of 1900 was passed around among the members, and the legend inscribed thereon was favorably commented on. The button, which was sent with the compliments of former Chairman Harrity, bore the words, "No foreign alliance, no trusts, no imperialism for United States."

"That's a good platform," remarked Committeeman Clayton of Alabama. "But it ought to have '16 to 1' on it also."

The entire matter of the place and date of the National Committee meeting was placed in the hands of Chairman Jones, who will issue the call. He refused to-day to state when the meeting will be called, but some date in January is favored, with Washington as the place of meeting. Chairman Jones will leave Chicago for Washington to-morrow.

New Jersey Legislative Officers.

TRENTON, Nov. 21.—There was a large attendance of the Republican members of the next Legislature at the State House to-day. The organization of the House was discussed, and it is almost settled that Benjamin F. Jones of Essex will be Speaker, and Assemblyman Wakelee of Bergen Republican Leader. The other officers decided on are: Clerk—James Parker of Passaic; Assistant Clerk—Ex-Assemblyman Poole of Morris; Journal Clerk—Noah F. Morrison of Union.

TWO HURT IN A RUNAWAY.

Fifth Avenue Stage Team Plunges Into and Damages Navy Arch.

A hole in the northeast foundation of the Navy arch bears witness to an exciting runaway that took place yesterday morning on Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-fourth Streets. Besides the damage to the arch, one man suffered a contusion of the nose and a broken rib, while a woman was severely bruised.

The pair of horses responsible for all this damage was attached to Fifth Avenue stage No. 13, which contained four passengers. The driver was Robert Houston.

At Twenty-fifth Street the horses became unmanageable and dashed down toward the arch. Their flight attracted a large crowd of pedestrians, several of whom endeavored to get at the runaways' heads.

Meanwhile Houston, the driver, jumped from his box and rolled into the gutter unconscious. One passenger, Mrs. Mary Ludington, of 276 Madison Avenue, attempted to jump out of the stage, and fell heavily to the pavement. She was picked up senseless. The other passengers clung to their seats.

Near the arch a passing cab caused the runaways to veer suddenly to the left, throwing the tongue of the stage into one of the columns of the arch. As a result the lower corner of the column was completely shattered, and when the cloud of dust cleared away, it was seen that an aperture, several feet in diameter, had been made. But the collision stopped the horses long enough for them to be caught.

Officers Edwin J. Dobson of the bicycle squad, Thomas Karney of the Ninth Precinct, and John W. Butler of the First Precinct witnessed the accident and looked after the injured man and woman. A physician from the New York Hospital was called. Mrs. Ludington, who is thirty-eight years old, was found to be only slightly injured and was sent home in a cab. Houston was taken to the New York Hospital, where his wounds were dressed. Later he returned to his home at 134 East Ninety-sixth Street.

MORE TIME FOR MANHATTAN.

Another Month in Which to Look for Substitute for Battery Park Route.

A result of the correspondence in relation to Battery Park occupancy by the Manhattan Railway Company, between President Clausen of the Park Board and Agent Skitt, Vice President of Manhattan, is that yesterday Mr. Clausen gave the company until Dec. 21 to act on the notice to quit the park served on it Feb. 17, 1899.

President Clausen's decision was brought about by a letter written to him by Mr. Skitt on Monday, asking for a thirty days' extension of time. Mr. Skitt assured Mr. Clausen that the company had no intention of seeking such legislation as would enable it to evade the jurisdiction of the Park Department. He added:

"Our purpose in asking you the further extension is this: We intend that our engineers shall at once take up the problem of the practicability of different routes to the ferries, with the view of ascertaining whether any route can be employed which shall be either wholly or in part a substitution for the present route in Battery Park. Plans will be at once prepared that will show the comparative practicability of all of those routes, and we will submit these plans to you for consideration and discussion."

71ST'S VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

Gov. Roosevelt May Order a New Court of Inquiry for Major Smith.

Great surprise was expressed yesterday in military circles over the action of the officers of the Seventy-first Regiment in adopting resolutions giving a vote of confidence to Major Clinton H. Smith and virtually attacking the methods pursued by Gov. Roosevelt toward Major Smith, and the court of inquiry which rendered a decision against the officer. While many Guardsmen ventured the opinion that the Governor might see fit to take some formal action in connection with the passing of the resolution, those well versed in military law thought no action could be taken.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe would not express any opinion on the matter. Friends of Major Smith expressed the belief that, in view of the stand taken by the officers of the Seventy-first, the Governor would almost be compelled to order a new court to investigate the conduct of Major Smith before Santiago.

One of the most satisfied officers yesterday was Major Smith. "I will not deny," he said, "that the resolutions pleased me very much. Coming, as they do, from the men who fought at San Juan, they are of more value to me and my friends than the doubtful conclusions of men who never got nearer the war than the forts around New York. The election of Col. Bates was one of the best choices the regiment could have made."

Consul at Algiers Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Daniel S. Kidder of Florida has been appointed Consul at Algiers, Africa, vice C. T. Grellet.

LAWTON'S SOLDIERS SUFFER.

Many Are Barefooted and Lack Clothing and Food—Horses and Men Drop by the Roadside.

MANILA, Nov. 21.—The whereabouts of Gens. Lawton and Young is becoming as mysterious as Aguinaldo's. The belief is beginning to grow at Manila that Gen. Lawton has struck the trail of the insurgent "Government," and is pursuing the Ministers into the Benguet Mountains. It has been his ambition to capture the Filipino leaders, and he and Gen. Young believe that a cavalry brigade, living on the country, could run them down to any part of the island.

One vague report brought by Spanish prisoners is that Aguinaldo and others were nearly surrounded by Americans soon after the insurgent chief left Tarlac, but he escaped through the lines in peasant's clothes.

Officers and soldiers arriving at Cabanatuan from Gen. Lawton's force describe the campaign as one of great hardships. Many men dropping out sick were left at various towns without adequate supplies and attendance, some of them making their way back across the terrible roads.

A number of horses were dying, and many of the soldiers, and even some of the officers, were marching ahead, half naked, their clothes having been torn to pieces in getting through the jungles. Some of them were reduced almost to breech-clouts and hundreds were barefooted, their shoes being worn out, and all were living on any sort of provisions. Bread was rare, and carabao meat and bananas were the staples.

Gen. Lawton foresaw that the campaign would involve such hardships, but he considered it the quickest and cheapest way of ending the war.

The Zambales coast is carefully patrolled by warships in order to prevent the escape of Aguinaldo.

The last number of the Independencia, published at Tarlac, the day before the Americans entered that place, contains a despondent valedictory entitled "Adieu." The tone shows the writer considered the game played out. He said:

"Obliged by circumstances, we have found it necessary to interrupt with this number the pleasant labor of defending our ideals and interests. We take leave of the public and our readers with grief most profound and bitterness most cruel."

The paper also contains "news" illustrating in what a Munchausen world the Filipino leaders have tried to keep the people. A Washington dispatch, dated Sept. 14, described Senator Hoar as opposing the McEnery resolution in the Senate that day.

It is believed the Baltimore has proceeded north to receive the American prisoners from the Filipinos.

OFFICER LEFT A BRIDE BEHIND.

Capt. Haggerty Married an Hour Before Sailing for Manila.

When the transport Logan, with the Forty-first United States Infantry, steamed out of the harbor on her voyage to Manila on Monday, it separated two persons who only an hour before had been united in marriage. John Haggerty, the youngest Captain of the regiment, was drillmaster in St. Francis Xavier's College when he was commissioned a Lieutenant of volunteers in the Sixty-ninth Regiment in the war with Spain. When he went to Camp Meade with his regiment he left behind him a sweetheart, Miss Madeline O'Hara, both having been members of the choir of St. Joseph's Church, in Sixth Avenue. When the Sixty-ninth was mustered out Haggerty sought active service in the Far East and after a time was commissioned a Captain in the Forty-first.

On Sunday evening Capt. Haggerty obtained leave of absence until 1 o'clock Monday morning. It was just 1 o'clock when Capt. Haggerty and his bride, with the necessary witnesses, presented themselves to the Rev. Father O'Flynn of St. Joseph's. The priest was informed hurriedly that the knot must be tied in record time, for the Logan was to leave at 2 sharp. Over the telephone the priest obtained the consent of the Archbishop to a marriage without first publishing the bans, as is customary in the Catholic Church.

At that moment the transport was preparing to weigh anchor for Manila, and little time was lost in performing the marriage ceremony. The party then jumped into two carriages and the drive to the pier was made in quick time. Capt. Haggerty reached the transport only a few minutes before she sailed.

The bride, who is the daughter of the late Dennis O'Hara, lives at 25 Abingdon Square. She will remain in this city until her husband returns or sends for her. Capt. Haggerty expects to be away about two years.

CHARLESTON MAY BE A TOTAL LOSS.

Wrecked Ship Lies with Bows Clear and After Bridge Submerged.

MANILA, Nov. 21.—The United States gunboat Helena arrived at Kamaguin during the night of Nov. 12. The watchers of the wrecked cruiser Charleston saw her lights and thought there was a fire upon a near-by island, whereupon they began to take steps to help those endangered. But, as the searchlights of the Helena communicated her presence, the village where the men of the Charleston were located rang with their cheers.

A party from the Helena and Charleston visited the stranded vessel Nov. 13. It was found that her bows were clear and that her after-bridge was submerged, making it doubtful whether anything can be salvaged. The Helena left for Rampaguin Nov. 14, but heavy weather obliged her to return to Kamaguin for shelter until the 19th. She signaled the Baltimore at Lingayen last night.

The crew of the Charleston were first landed on a small island near a town, not knowing what kind of a reception they would receive at the hands of the natives. When the Americans learned the natives were friendly, they occupied the town's nipa huts and the inhabitants supplied them with beeves, rice, and fruits.

In order to guard against possible attack from the mainland, detachments of the Charleston's crew patrolled the island and a post was established on a hill. A few of the men experienced slight attacks of fever, owing to exposure.

A court of inquiry will be appointed to inquire into the loss of the Charleston, and any subsequent action will depend upon the fixing of the responsibility for the disaster, which is dependent on the court's findings.

THE OCEAN RACE FOR MANILA.

The Brooklyn Now Leads the New Orleans by About Three Days.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The ocean race for Manila is becoming closer. The New Orleans arrived at Aden to-day. Her principal competitor, the Brooklyn, sailed from Aden yesterday for Colombo. She is consequently only about three days ahead of the New Orleans, allowing time for the latter to coal at Aden. The Brooklyn lost time to the New Orleans in going through the canal and Red Sea.

Right in the rear of the leaders, the Marietta and the Nashville are having a race of their own to Manila, with the chances in favor of the latter. The Nashville sailed from Port Said for Aden on the 18th inst., and the Marietta started on the same trip to-day, three days behind.

THE CHARGES AGAINST METCALF.

War Department Cannot Take Any Action in the Matter.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Regarding the allegations that have been made by some of the officers of the Kansas Volunteers against Col. Metcalf on the ground of cruelty, it is said at the War Department that the regiment and all of the officers concerned, having been mustered out of the United States service, the department can take no cognizance of the matter.

Malta's Governor Reviews Volunteers.

MALTA, Island of Malta, Nov. 21.—Eight hundred troops of the Forty-seventh United States Infantry landed here to-day from the United States transport Thomas, which is on her way to Manila, and were inspected by the Governor, Gen. Sir Francis Grenfell, on the Florian parade grounds. The fine physique of the Americans made an excellent impression.

Two Regiments Sail for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—The transports Duke of Fife and St. Paul, with the Forty-fifth and Thirty-eighth Regiments on board, sailed for Manila to-day.

Schley Receives Sailing Orders.

Rear Admiral Schley, commanding the South Atlantic Station, yesterday morning received his sailing orders. He will proceed south as soon as practicable. The flagship Chicago began coaling yesterday. She will take on 400 tons, which will carry her at cruising speed to Rio Janeiro. Rear Admiral Farquhar, commanding the North Atlantic Station, whose flagship, the New York, is at the navy yard, made a return call upon Rear Admiral Schley yesterday.

The Detroit Ordered to Kingston.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—As the Venezuela trouble appears to be over, the cruiser Detroit has been relieved from duty there and will go to Kingston, Jamaica, and thence to Brunswick, Ga.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

RAILROAD MAKES A SHARP MOVE.

Southern Line Outwits a Rival by Quick Work.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 21.—The Southern Railway has in a neat way extricated itself from the dilemma in which it was placed last Spring when the Seaboard acquired the south-bound division of the Florida Central and Peninsular, which the Southern had been using for its Florida connections. Its lease expires Jan. 1, but the Southern has found a parallel outlet from Columbia to Savannah.

Trains are now running over a new link thirty-two miles in length, between Columbia and Perry. At this point the Southern's Florida specials will use the Carolina Midland, which has been bought and practically rebuilt by the Southern. Thence forty-six miles to Allendale on the Charleston and Western Carolina, which is operated by the Coast Line, and will be used by the Southern to Yemassee, thirty-five miles. From this latter point the Southern enters Savannah over the Plant System, fifty-three miles. By this arrangement the Southern built but thirty-two miles of road, and obtained a route of 166 miles between Columbia and Savannah, which is but little longer than the Seaboard's acquisition, the South-bound, 143 miles.

Chief Engineer Wells supervised the construction of the Perry branch, built by T. B. Jones & Co. of Baltimore. The completion of this thirty-two miles was accomplished in exactly four and a half months. The road was cut through a sand mountain and thence across the swamps of the Edisto, requiring difficult work night and day.

RAILROADERS HAVE A GRIEVANCE.

Philadelphia and Reading Men Ask to be Paid for Overtime.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Nov. 21.—The trainmen on the main line and Lebanon Valley branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad are circulating a petition to be sent to the head officials of the company in which they ask for extra pay for all time over twelve hours.

The men declare that frequently their runs are unusually long, but that they are not allowed any compensation for overtime. They assert that their grievances are just, but that they propose to go about rectifying them in a manly way, and they believe the petition will receive attention from the proper officials.

Lehigh Valley's Jersey City Tracks.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company Monday night and yesterday morning laid four tracks across Communipaw Avenue, in the Lafayette section of Jersey City, at grade. The Court of Errors and Appeals in Trenton decided on Monday that an ordinance giving the company the right to lay the tracks was valid. A copy of the decision was served on the Jersey City authorities Monday night, and shortly afterward the railroad company put several hundred men to work laying the tracks. The work was hurried in order to complete it before the opening of court yesterday morning, thus forestalling an injunction. The victory of the company will greatly facilitate its business in Jersey City by shortening its route.

Clover Leaf Sale Is Ordered.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 21.—Judge Allen, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day, issued an order in the foreclosure proceedings of the Continental Trust Company of New York, survivor of John M. Butler, against the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railway Company (the Clover Leaf) and others, confirming the order made by Judge William H. Taft of Ohio for the sale of the road under a decree of foreclosure.

Railroads Ask for More Time.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Numerous railroads have petitioned the Inter-State Commerce Commission for a further extension of time in which to equip their cars with automatic couplers and train brakes. The commission have fixed Dec. 8 next as the date when the petitioners will be heard, and invite all parties interested to appear at that time or file statements for or against such extension.

Oregon Short Line Presidency.

Ex-Judge W. D. Cornish, President of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, has become its Vice President, and is succeeded by E. H. Harriman, Chairman of the Board of Directors.

FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP.

Lipton's Next Challenger Not Likely to be Schooner-Rigged.

A cablegram from Glasgow, printed yesterday in an afternoon paper, to the effect that it is practically assured that Sir Thomas Lipton's next challenger for the America's Cup will be schooner rigged, and will be designed by George L. Watson, created much comment in yachting circles.

Mr. David Barrie, Sir Thomas Lipton's representative in this country, said that it was improbable that the new boat would be a schooner, for the reason that British designers have not as yet been successful in evolving a really fast racing schooner. "Again," said Mr. Barrie, "Sir Thomas said before he left that Fife would design the new boat, which, by the way, will also be called the Shamrock."

At the Madison Avenue home of the New York Yacht Club there was much speculation as to the rig of the new boat. Several of the more prominent racing yachtsmen would like to see a schooner for the next challenger, and at least a dozen new two-stickers would be built should the defi from the Royal Yacht Club name that type of craft. W. Gould Brokaw, owner of the fast schooner Amorita, said that if the challenge called for a vessel of that type he would be among those who would build.

"The design for my boat is already completed," said Mr. Brokaw, "and I may say that Herreshoff is not the designer."

DEAN STUBBS ON LOWELL.

A High Estimate of His Position as Man of Affairs and Poet.

"James Russell Lowell, Ambassador and Poet," was the subject of a lecture delivered at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday afternoon by the Very Rev. Charles William Stubbs, Dean of Ely. The speaker said he considered Mr. Lowell the most eminent figure in the domain of American literature, and that all people of refinement and education would long hold his name in reverence. As a satirist, Mr. Lowell had few equals.

"In America," said the lecturer, "he had the twofold success of a brilliant and capable man of affairs, whom the English Court and English society welcomed and honored, and also as a man of letters, whom the kings of song hailed as an equal comrade. There is no poet, dead or alive, whose verses fit so well into the intenser moods of our higher politics. They supply an unexampled store of texts, of watchwords, of rallying cries, of psalms of democracy, for those who wage fierce fights against wrong and injustice in any part of the world. They are full of spiritual nutriment."

The Dean's remarks were frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause.

DIVED TO HIS DEATH.

Athletic Club Member Killed in Swimming Pool at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 21.—J. H. Graves, a member of the Philadelphia Athletic Club, dived to his death in the swimming pool at the clubhouse early to-day. Accompanied by a number of companions, he entered the place after the usual swimming hours.

The party had been there but a few minutes, when Graves plunged into the shallow portion of the pool, and struck his head upon the stone bottom. He was drawn to the surface as quickly as possible, but too late to save his life.

Internal Revenue Receipts Increase.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The monthly statement of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that the total receipts for the month of October, 1899, were $26,147,446, an increase as compared with October, 1898, of $4,411,638. The total receipts from all sources during the last four months were $108,108,485, an increase over the corresponding period of last year of $9,378,807.

KINGS DEMOCRATIC SITUATION.

Talk Revived of a Triumvirate of Leaders—Mr. Croker Said to be Working for Peace.

The talk of a Democratic triumvirate in Brooklyn was revived yesterday, when it became known that James Shevlin and Senator Michael J. Coffey had been in conference the day before, and that Mr. Shevlin, accompanied by Senator P. H. McCarren, afterward paid a visit to Richard Croker in Manhattan. The meeting between Shevlin and Coffey and the subsequent visit of the former and McCarren to Mr. Croker are regarded as highly significant by those who are watching the trend of Democratic politics in Kings.

Mr. Shevlin and Mr. Coffey met in the latter's office, on Montague Street. They would not, however, admit that politics had been discussed by them. It was also denied that the visit to Mr. Croker was possessed of any political significance.

While the belief obtains in certain quarters that Shevlin, Coffey, and McCarren are getting together for the purpose of controlling the affairs of the organization in the county, the opinion prevails in certain usually well-informed circles that the conferences that have been held of late between the three Brooklyn leaders and Mr. Croker have had no other purpose than that of bringing about peace in Kings. The stories that the Tammany leader has been taking advantage of the situation in Brooklyn to extend the Manhattan organization across the river receive no credence from men whose opinions are not based on mere surface indications. These men believe that Mr. Croker's present interest in Brooklyn politics is confined to a desire to stop the factional fight there prior to his departure for Europe, in order that the trouble may not lead to more serious complications before his return.

While it cannot be learned positively, it is quite generally understood that Mr. Croker has used his influence with Senator Coffey to get the latter to treat with Willoughby Street for peace. The deductions made by Democrats whose opinions are of weight are that Mr. Croker has also advised the auction room against attempting to discipline or punish Coffey for his fight against Gray's candidacy for Register. Whether or not this view of the situation is the true one, it is certain that no move has as yet been made by Willoughby Street toward calling Senator Coffey to account for his attitude in the recent campaign.

STONE'S ELECTION INDICATED.

Error in Thirty-first Assembly District in Returns to County Clerk.

The Committee on Protests of the County Board of Canvassers held a long session last night for the purpose of correcting errors in the returns from election districts in various sections of the city. In most instances the election officers were present to make the corrections. As a result of the meeting the election of Edward Stone, (Dem.,) for Assembly from the Thirty-first District, over Samuel S. Slater (Rep.) is indicated. This is in accordance with the returns made to Police Headquarters.

During the canvass of the Fourth Election District of the Thirty-first Assembly District on Monday it was found that the returns filed with the County Clerk showed that Slater had received 190 votes, as against 151 for Stone, while in the police returns these figures were reversed. The election officers, Morris Isaacs, Michael O'Reilly, Hugo Warner, and Roy L. Phillips, were sent for last night, and they produced the tally sheet, which agreed with the police returns and also with the statement filed at the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station. Upon this showing, all the Inspectors except Isaacs signed statements that the returns made to Police Headquarters were the official returns and that the transposition of the figures in the returns made to the County Clerk was an error.

Alfred R. Page, Slater's counsel, protested against the acceptance of these statements, but the committee overruled his objection. As the matter now sands, Stone is elected, and Slater will be compelled either to go into court and demand a recount or to make a contest before the Assembly for the seat held by his opponent.

MR. McKINLEY'S RUNNING MATE.

Mount of Indiana and Payne of Wisconsin Mentioned as Candidates.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 21.—There is on foot by a number of leading Republicans of the State an organized movement to press Gov. Mount as a candidate for Vice President next year. They claim that he is the logical candidate, is opposed to trusts, is a genuine farmer, and his candidacy on the ticket would insure Indiana for the Republican column.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 21.—The Evening Wisconsin to-day says: "The possibility of Henry C. Payne being McKinley's running mate on the next Republican Presidential ticket was referred to frequently to-day by Republicans who had heard of the death of Vice President Hobart. Mr. Payne's name was prominently mentioned in connection with the position at the time of the last National Convention, and it is believed by many that the next Vice Presidential candidate will be from the Middle West."

Four Men Accused of Illegal Voting.

The special Grand Jury convened at the request of the District Attorney, but now under the charge of Deputy Attorney General Job E. Hedges, reported to Justice Fursman yesterday the indictment of four men for violation of the registration and election laws as follows: Henry Waters of 105 Forsyth Street, who voted in the Seventh Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District; Henry Peterson, for illegal voting in the Fifth Election District of the Eighth Assembly District; William H. Lewis, who voted in the Second Election District of the Eighth Assembly District, and William Blunt, who was indicted on two counts for registering and voting illegally in the Fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Assembly District.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Site Chosen by the G. A. R. Approved—Bust of O. A. Brownson.

New York's Soldiers and Sailors' Monument will be erected on Riverside Drive, between Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth Streets. That was the decision arrived at yesterday by the Municipal Art Commission at its meeting in the rooms of the Catholic Club, Central Park South. The commission's approval of the site selected by the Grand Army of the Republic was necessary before work on the monument, which will be begun at once, could proceed.

The commission, composed of Charles T. Barney, Chairman; A. Augustus Healy, Secretary; Daniel C. French, Charles F. McKim, and Samuel P. Avery, also viewed and approved the heroic size plaster bust of Orestes Augustus Brownson, LL. D., a noted New England Catholic, who died in 1876. The bust was modeled by Samuel J. Kitson, a Boston sculptor, and has been on view since Saturday last in the lobby of the clubhouse. A site for the bust has yet to be chosen, and will be decided by a joint committee of members of the Catholic Club and the Art Commission.

Commissioner Avery's suggestion that a site be selected just within the wall of Central Park and opposite the building of the Catholic Club met with some favor. The monument will be a memorial of the Catholics of the country to the noted publicist and thinker. The movement to erect it was started in 1886.

Orestes Augustus Brownson was born in Vermont of Protestant parentage, was educated for the ministry, was ordained, changed his denomination several times, finally becoming a Catholic. He was prominent in the politics of the country between 1830 and 1850, being the author of many of the platforms of the Democratic National Conventions.

WOMEN AID MINE STRIKERS.

Several of Them Injured—Sheriff Calls Out Armed Deputies.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Nov. 21.—The woman relatives of the Nanticoke strikers to-day attempted to prevent the pump runners from going to work at the mines; and a small riot resulted.

Michael Corrigan, a special policeman, discharged a revolver at the women and wounded a boy in the arm. Policeman A. A. Ente and Superintendent John Tonkin were stoned and beaten with clubs. Foreman Idris Tonkin was blinded by pepper and several of the women were injured. A few of the pumpers remained away from the mines, but others fought their way through and went to work.

The company sent to Sheriff Harvey for assistance, and he left for the scene of the trouble with sixty armed deputies.

Blue Label TRADE MARK Soups

ARE just as GOOD SOUPS as CURTICE BROTHERS

Blue Label Ketchup

IS GOOD·KETCHUP.

ask your grocer.

LEGAL NOTES.

A CLAIM AGAINST THE GARVEY ESTATE.—Malcolm Macdonald, a resident of the State of Nevada, claimed that the late Andrew J. Garvey of Tweed County Court House fame, who died in April, 1897, owed him, for services alleged to have been rendered to Mr. Garvey and for moneys expended in his behalf during his lifetime. Last August Charles R. Treat, as Macdonald's assignee, brought suit in the Supreme Court in this city against the Union Trust Company, Mr. Garvey's executor, to recover the amount of the claim. On the trial last October, when the case was about to be dismissed, a motion was made, after the withdrawal of a juror, to amend the complaint. Justice Scott, who heard the motion, yesterday gave a decision denying it. Justice Scott remarked that more than twenty years had been permitted to elapse after the claim arose before the action was brought, although for twenty years Mr. Garvey was living. The fact that the plaintiff and his assignor slept so long upon their claim during Garvey's lifetime, and then began suit against his executor so soon after his death, cast some doubt upon the bona fide of the claim. At all events, so far as appeared by the complaint, the claim seemed to be barred by the statute of limitations. The plaintiff offered no suggestion or explanation as to how he expected to overcome this apparent defense to his claim. The statement in the complaint, that after making the contract Mr. Garvey left the State of Nevada and never returned there, Justice Scott says, is no answer to the statute in an action in this State. When the plaintiff applied for discretionary relief, it was proper, the Court said, to consider the apparent bona fides of his claim and whether there was an apparent defense.

***

DISCHARGE IN BANKRUPTCY VACATED.—When Herman J. Dietz petitioned last February for his discharge in bankruptcy, among the seven creditors who proved claims before the referee were Groen & Brother, for $4,029.91, and Feigenbaum & Schweiger, for $1,690.37. Max Schweiger of the latter firm was chosen Trustee by the creditors. The discharge was opposed by Feigenbaum & Schweiger only, although Groen & Brother had instructed their attorneys to co-operate with the attorneys of Feigenbaum & Schweiger in opposing the discharge. On July 7 Feigenbaum & Schweiger withdrew their opposition, and then, on the report of the referee, the discharge was granted. Judge Brown of the United States District Court, on petition of Groen & Brother, has now vacated this discharge, it having been shown that Schweiger & Feigenbaum received $200, or about 10 per cent, of their claim, and two other creditors a like percentage from a Mr. Blumberg, a cousin of the bankrupt's wife, for an assignment of their respective claims to him and the withdrawal of the objections to the discharge. Judge Brown holds that the affidavits upon the application to vacate the discharge show that the transfer of these claims to Blumberg had nothing of the character of a mere purchase of them for what they might be worth, but was a very carefully planned and systematic means for procuring the withdrawal of the opposition, and thereupon the bankrupt's discharge, and such a procedure could not well take place without the privity, concurrence, and knowledge of the bankrupt's attorney, as to which nothing appeared in the opposing affidavits.

***

RESPONSIBILITY OF ATTORNEYS.—When the late Arthur T. Hoffman of Mamaroneck, N. Y., was employed by Edward G. Byrnes to examine the title to certain premises in Westchester County, he failed to correctly read a release, and for his failure to do so, Mr. Byrnes, after being ousted from possession, brought suit against William D. Palmer and another, Mr. Hoffman's executors, for damages. It appeared that Hawley D. Clapp in 1861 mortgaged a tract of land, including the premises purchased by Mr. Byrnes, for $10,000, and Elias H. Van Brunt, to whom the mortgage was assigned, released to Clapp a portion of the mortgaged premises, but the instrument described by metes and bounds, not the premises released, as is usual in instruments of the kind, but the premises retained as subject to the lien of the mortgage. Afterward Huldah H. Clapp, wife of the mortgagor, became the assignee of the mortgage and also owner of the portion of the lands still remaining subject to its liens. In 1884, after the death of her husband, she foreclosed the mortgage, being evidently misled by the form of the release, though as she at the time owned both the mortgage and the premises described by metes and bounds, there was no occasion to do so. Under the foreclosure decree, Mrs. Clapp became the purchaser, and the title she acquired having become vested in Mortimer R. Clapp, he sold to Mr. Byrnes. Mr. Hoffman, in the abstract of title made upon his search, stated that the conveyance vested a perfect title in Mr. Byrnes. The latter's suit against Mr. Hoffman's executors was dismissed on the trial, but on appeal a new trial was granted, and that decision, which was affirmed by the Second Appellate Division, is now unanimously sustained by the Court of Appeals, which holds, on the opinion of Justice Cullen below, that it was the duty of the attorney to see that his client obtained a marketable title, and his failure to do so constituted such negligence on his part as would render him liable for the resulting damages.

SON CONFESSES PATRICIDE.

Says His Father, the Rev. Jesse Moore, Was Cruel to His Family.

DEXTER, Mo., Nov. 21.—Elijah Moore, aged nineteen years, who has been held under suspicion for the assassination of his father, the Rev. Jesse Moore, made a full confession yesterday, in which he implicated his fifteen-year-old sister, Mary. Afterward he amended his confession by exonerating the girl. Later in the day the boy was indicted by the Grand Jury.

Young Moore says he planned the assassination two weeks previous to its commission. His father, he says, was cruel to his family and allowed his children no pleasure.

The boy got up at 3 o'clock in the morning, shot his father by moonlight, hung the gun up in a rack on the front porch, and went back to bed.

Holland Gets Copyright Benefits.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The President to-day issued a proclamation extending the benefit of the Copyright act to the Netherlands.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.		P.M.	
Sun rises	6:55	Sun sets	4:37
		Moon rises	9:36

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	10:45	Gov. Isl'd	11:12
		H. Gate	
P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	11:26	Gov. Isl'd	11:59
		H. Gate	1:08

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 22.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Niagara, Yucatan, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
U. S. transport —, for San Juan	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 23.

Cienfuegos, Manzanillo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, Puerto Rico and Venezuela	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
Pomeranian, Glasgow		
Riverton, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau and South Cuba	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Taormina, Pernambuco and Santos	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 24.

Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Erna, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Themis, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 25.

Altai, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Curityba, Nuevitas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Caribi, Turk's Island	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kaffir Prince, Pernambuco, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Norge, Christiania, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Tartar Prince, Azores, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Werra, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $23, for dispatch per steamship Kinshiu Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $25, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Galilee. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. $12 and up to Nov. $25, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Nov. 25, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.")

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 22.

Advance, Colon, Nov. 15.
Anchoria, Glasgow, Nov. 9.
Anselma de Larrinaga, Liverpool, Nov. 4.
Boston City, Swansea, Nov. 6.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Nov. 3.
Chaucer, St. Lucia, Nov. 15.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Nov. 19.
Cuvier, Liverpool, Oct.

YALE AT LIGHT PRACTICE

Did Little More Than Signal Drill and Catching Punts.

EXPECTS TO BEAT PRINCETON

No More Really Hard Work This Season—Men Say They Have Little to Learn.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 21.—For the second day this week Yale's practice was very light, and consisted only of signal drill and catching punts for the 'Varsity. The practice was all open to the public, and it is Capt. McBride's intention to have it so during the rest of the week. The first half hour was devoted to signal work. The team went through the new plays slowly at first and then with increased speed. The men dashed through the formations. Every man who started the game against Harvard was in the line-up except Gibson, who because of his nearly fatal error in tackling Daly in the Harvard game lost all chances for the team. Snitger played right end, and now seems sure to occupy that position against Princeton. Thomas, whose eye was badly hurt in the Columbia game, was out again to-day, but he cannot, it is believed, get into condition in time to beat out Snitger. Schweppe will not be able to play again this year, since he has to keep his left arm, which he strained last Friday in practice, in a sling.

After the signal practice Capt. McBride punted to Sharpe and Fincke, and the guards and tackles were coached in getting down after the ball. Both of the backs handled the kicks accurately and succeeded in eluding tackles much better than usual. Sharpe and Capt. McBride changed places after a time. The former is punting very well, while the latter did not make the fumbles which he has been making for some time. Yale's Captain is now at the top of his game, and inasmuch as any cause for worry over the team has been removed, he will be in prime condition on Saturday.

After this each player was taken in hand by one of the coaches and instructed how to remedy slight faults in his playing. A run of three times around the field concluded the afternoon's work. Meanwhile substitutes played a short half against the freshmen. The latter did not show up very well. In ten minutes the substitutes scored twice with ease. The freshmen team this year is as poor a one as has ever represented Yale. They play Harvard at Cambridge on Saturday, and those who have watched the team expect to see at least four touchdowns made by the Crimson.

The coaches will probably not send the regulars in for any more really hard work, because there is no need of risking injury to any of the regular eleven, and all feel that after the game with Harvard there is not much more football for the players to learn. The most that can be desired is to keep the men well and in condition, and the modicum of work that they are required to do now is all that is necessary except to perfect them in minor points of the playing, such as following punts. The heavy rush line and mass playing that is expected from Princeton will necessitate keeping the men in easy practice this week in order that they may be able to go into the game fresh and with plenty of vitality. Princeton is always a hard proposition to tackle for the end of the season game, and the Yale coaches are unwilling to accept any chances of overworking the eleven.

The tickets for the Princeton game were distributed this morning. Much adverse comment has been excited because many of the undergraduates have been seated on the Princeton side and many more in the end stands. The three middle sections of the Yale stand have been allotted to the team and the other members of the squad, and, although it is said that the undergraduates came early in order, it seems improbable from the poor seats drawn. However, notwithstanding such a large representation on the Princeton side, an effort will be made to drown out the Tigers' cheering. It is expected that they will have little cause to cheer when the game is once started, since Yale is very confident of victory, and the fine showing against Harvard is bound to take away Princeton's nerve. Nevertheless, the greatest care is being taken to prevent the teams becoming overconfident, and Yale realizes it will be no walk-over.

The officials for the game were announced this morning. Edgar N. Wrightington, the former Harvard Captain, will be referee, and Paul Dashiell of Lehigh will act as umpire. Fred Wood of Boston will be timekeeper. Richard J. Schweppe is linesman for Yale and G. F. Smith for Princeton.

TIGERS' SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT.

Latest Developments in the Make-Up of Princeton's 'Varsity Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 21.—The latest development in the make-up of the team which is to meet Yale on Saturday is that the Seminole, Craig, who came out only a we k ago in order to make the tackle positions stronger by a good substitute, and who yesterday was put in at guard in place of Mills, who was injured, is blossoming like the rose under the tutelage of Holt. He plays a very fierce, hard game, plays low, and is much lighter than the regular guard, and consequently when he has nothing in particular to do he shows up in the work of end, the position he has always played, hitherto, and gets in some magnificent tackles.

Because of his ability at guard and his good all-around work, it seems very probable that even if Mills can be got into shape by Saturday he will find his place usurped by an abler and better man. It is only a question of whether, in the short while that remains, the coaches can instill into Craig's mind enough of the first principles of his new position to make it wise to use him against Yale.

It has developed, much to the relief of the undergraduates, that McCord's injury is not of so serious a nature as it was at first supposed. Even the coaches seem to breathe more freely in being able to make this announcement, for it is to McCord that Princeton must look for her principal gains through the line. Wheeler and Mattis will do their share, but they are by no means as proficient at the business as McCord.

McCord was not in the line-up to-day, nor is he likely to be to-morrow. The suspicion that the line men are stale has been strengthened by the fact that Hildebrand was not only not in the game to-day, but was forbidden to come anywhere near the 'Varsity field. His play yesterday was of such a character that the coaches were compelled to take that step to prevent him from going to smash. Besides that, Palmer, Booth, and Mills are at the Princeton Inn.

It was given out that Booth is there to rest his injured ankle, and that Mills is recuperating from his injury of yesterday, but no attempt has been made to trump up an excuse for Palmer, and the supposition is strong that the whole lot have been sent there because they are overtrained, and with the hope that by change of food and complete change of surroundings and absence from all talk of football they can be saved for Yale.

Quarter Back Hutchinson was not in the line-up, but he watched things from the side lines, and seemed all right and anxious to get into the scrimmages, but the trainer feared to let him run any risk of hurting his ankle again to-day. He will probably play to-morrow if all the soreness is out of it. Burke ran the team in his stead, and did it well. At half back the men used were Knight and George Lathrop. Wheeler was played at full. Two halves of twenty minutes were played, and very hard work was done.

The college eleven was considerably weaker, while the welcome change of a slight improvement was noticeable in the work of the regulars. Two touch-downs were scored in the first half and one in the second, but the college team failed to get over the 'Varsity's line once. All the regulars who were used to-day were played to the limit. Never has a Princeton University team four days before the final struggle worked as this team is compelled to. This has been a year of surprises, and this week is proving no exception to the rule. It is to be hoped that by Friday some certainty of what will be the final line-up may be settled upon, but it looks as if it will not be settled before the preliminary practice on the New Haven gridiron.

CORNELL DRILLS IN DEFENSE.

Practicing Against Tactics That Won Lafayette Game.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Coach Haughton to-day put the Cornell 'Varsity eleven through two twenty-minute halves. Coach Lewis arrived from Cambridge to-day and assisted in coaching the men, as did also Tracey of the '97 'Varsity team. With the exception of Walbridge, who has not fully recovered from his late injury, all the 'Varsity players were in their positions.

The men were drilled in defensive tactics this afternoon, the scrub eleven playing the guards back formation, against which Cornell failed in the Lafayette game. The 'Varsity scored two touch-downs in the first twenty minutes of work and held their opponents from scoring a point.

INDIANS PRACTICE TRICKS.

Working Hard on Signals—Confident of Beating Oberlin.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 21.—The work of the Indian team this evening was devoted mainly to the much-needed signal practice and a first trial of some intricate tricks designed by Coach Warner for Oberlin University's confusion. The playing was very snappy, every man being energetic, as the authorities have lately given an intimation that no man's position is assured solely on grounds of reputation. An excusable confidence is manifested with respect to the Oberlin game, many of the players expressing themselves freely on this line.

Schoulder's condition is greatly improved, though he is not able to line up. Miller ran through the signals fairly well, and was succeeded as half back by Johnson at the line-up. Roberts filled Hudson's position with some credit, demonstrating aptness at calling signals.

The practice game against the second team to-night showed great strength in the regulars' line, but they were not invincible against the second team's tricks. Coach Warner has placed the regular ends on the second team's line, which gives them a better opportunity for hard work. Without doubt the Indians' ends are the most vulnerable spots on the eleven, and considerable bracing up will have to be resorted to. Redwater in late practices has been doing badly, playing a listless game. Scott, the other guard, coerced by a severe reprimand, has braced up, and will probably hold his own during the season as against Warren, although it is not positively certain.

GAME WITH THE "MIDDIES" OFF.

Columbia's 'Varsity Eleven Wanted More Time for the Indian Struggle.

Columbia's football team will not meet the naval cadets at Annapolis on Saturday, as originally scheduled. Coach G. Foster Sanford and Manager Mitchell returned from Annapolis yesterday, and they announced that they had a conference with the Annapolis management, who agreed to cancel the game. It was at Columbia's request that the game was canceled. Coach Sanford was worried over the prospect of a hard game against the "middies," and, as he would only have a few days in which to get the team in condition for the game against the Indians on Thanksgiving Day, he made the request.

As the Naval Cadets expect a hard game in the struggle with the West Point Cadets on Dec. 2, and did not care to take any chances of players being disabled, they expressed no regret for the cancellation.

The Columbia 'Varsity team will be taken to New Haven Saturday to see the Yale-Princeton game.

The men were put through an hour of hard practice yesterday. All the men were out, and all worked except Capt. Wilson, who, aside from doing a little punting, helped to coach the team. He expected that the knee injured in the Cornell game will be strong enough to enable him to play against the Indians. The 'Varsity lined up against the college team for twenty-five minutes and scored four touch-downs. The work of Weeks and Slocovitch was a noticeable feature of the practice.

PENNSYLVANIA AGAIN PRACTICES.

Men Show Improvement as the Result of Their Rest.

PHILADELUHIA, Nov. 21.—All the members of the University of Pennsylvania football team were out on Franklin Field to-day and started the practice for the Cornell game, which will be played here on Thanksgiving Day.

The men had not been required to report for practice since last Friday, and they showed considerable improvement in their physical condition as a result of the lay-off. The practice to-day was full of dash. The 'Varsity was lined-up against the scrub for some time and made several touch-downs without much effort. Kennedy played at quarter, and the plays were done quickly and smoothly.

JEFFRIES-CORBETT MATCH.

To Fight for the World's Championship Next September.

James Jeffries, the champion pugilist, and James J. Corbett, the ex-champion, were matched in this city yesterday to fight for the championship of the world on or about Sept. 15, 1900.

Corbett and Brady, who represented Jeffries, had a discussion about the rules and also about the breakaway. Corbett also wished to wear soft bandages on his hands. After deciding upon the Marquis of Queensberry rules to be strictly interpreted by the referee it was agreed to submit to the latter all other matters. The contest will be of twenty-five rounds' duration, or to a finish if the existing laws of the State where it may take place permit. It will be decided before the club making the most desirable bid. The clubs have until May 1, 1900, to turn in bids, which will be sealed and placed in the custody of "Al" Smith at the Gilsey House. The bids will remain unopened until midnight of that day.

If a percentage of the gate receipts is fought for, 75 per cent. will go to the winner and 25 per cent. to the loser. The principals will also have an equal share in all profits accruing from the sale of privileges. Both men have deposited $5,000 with "Al" Smith, which will be forfeited by either of the fighters failing to appear or comply with the stipulations.

Brady signed the articles of agreement for Jeffries, and George F. Considine for Corbett.

Races at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 21.—Oakland results:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile, two-year-olds. Rachel C., 101 pounds, (T. Burns,) 2 to 1, won; Mandamus, 101, (Morse,) 10 to 1, second; Jolly Briton, 101, (Songer,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:18¾. Kichumbob, Reginald Hughes, Stell Diamond, Daniel, and Elbe also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; purse. Napamax, 103 pounds, (T. Burns,) 10 to 4, won; Ricardo, 109, (Bullman,) 5 to 1, second; Wild Pet, 103, (W. Narvez,) 75 to 1, third. Time—1:18. Artesia B., Jockey Bill, Tempe, Deerfoot, Tom Calvert, and Bertha Mc. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Futurity course, for all ages; purse. Bendoran, 122 pounds, (Spencer,) 10 to 1, won; Campus, 108, (E. Jones,) 20 to 1, second; Sallie Goodwin, 106, (Bullman,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:13. King Carnival, Silver State, and Silver Maid also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; purse; for two-year-olds. Silver Tail, 110 pounds, (Spencer,) 10 to 1 won; Aborigine, 110, (Thorpe,) 5 to 1, second; Bamboulla, 118, (T. Burns,) 2½ to 1, third. Time—1:03⅘. El Arte, Summer, Choteau, Giro. The Echo, Sisquec, and Foligno also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; selling. Morinet, 107 pounds, (Bullman,) 7 to 5, won; Doctor Bernains, 101, (Songer,) 2 to 1, second; Meadowthorpe, 113, (T. Burns,) 2½ to 1, third. Time—1:50¾. Billy McCloskey also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; selling. Judge Wofford, 104 pounds, (Bullman,) 6 to 1, won; Monrovia, 109, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1, second; Jennie Reid, 104, (J. Martin,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:31. Schanken and Anchored also ran.

At the Bennings Track.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Results at Bennings:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap; three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Lady Lindsey, 111 pounds, (Clawson,) 7 to 1, won; Judge Wardell, 116, (White,) 25 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; L'Alouette, 114, (O'Connor,) 18 to 5, third. Time—1:15 2-5. Boofoon, Meehanus, Watercrest, and Louna also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Maiden fillies two-year-olds; five furlongs. Allaire, 100 pounds, (Brien,) 4 to 1, won; Elsie Skip, 103, McIntyre, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Jamaica, 100, (O'Connor,) even, third. Time—1:03⅘. Summer Girl, Jugglery, Vituria, Good Morrow, and Filter also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Hurdle handicap for three-year-olds and upward; mile and three-quarters over seven hurdles. McFonso, 151 pounds, (Grimes,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, and Gov. Griggs, 139, (Donohue,) 3 to 1 and even, dead heat; Charagrace, 144, (McInerny,) 12 to 1, third. Time—3:22. Julius Caesar, The Lost Chord, Plato, Dr. Eichberg, Bob White, Baby Bill, and Watchman also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Two-year-olds that have not won more than two races; six furlongs. Golden Rattle, 105 pounds, (Clawson,) 5 to 1, won; All Gold, 108, (O'Connor,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, second; Magic Light, 108, (Jenkins,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Sir Guy and Bermuda Prince also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year olds and upward that have not won more than three races in 1899; one mile and a sixteenth. Our Nellie, 97 pounds, (O'Connor,) 5 to 1, won; Hold Up, 97, (Seaton,) 100 to 1 and 10 to 1, second; Bangor, 100, (Dangman,) 4 to 5, third. Time—1:50¾. Flaxspinner also ran.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Roseville, Washington, and Morningside Clubs each won and lost a game in the National League at Starr's alleys last night, and each team rolled one score of over 900. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Roseville—Pierson, 176; Badger, 187; Wood, 212; Van Ness, 182; Meyer, 155. Total, 912.
Washington—D. Shiman, 185; Zenn, 150; Ochs, 194; A. Shiman, 166; Kahlsdorf, 143. Total, 838.

SECOND GAME.

Washington—Kahlsdorf, 195; Zenn, 143; Ochs, 214; A. Shiman, 205; D. Shiman, 161. Total, 918.
Morningside—Demmler, 164; Madden, 165; Eiche, 189; Klingelhoffer, 175; Wilkens, 167. Total, 860.

THIRD GAME.

Morningside—Demmler, 199; Madden, 167; Eiche, 223; Klingelhoffer, 181; Wilkens, 156. Total, 926.
Roseville—Pierson, 192; Badger, 172; Wood, 179; Van Ness, 171; Meyer, 159. Total, 873.

The Empires carried off the honors in the Harlem League at the Palace alleys last night. The Friendships were beaten in two games. The team seemed to be outclassed, the Lotus team defeating it by 82 pins in the first game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Lotus—W. Warmuth, 168; M. Warmuth, 171; Sieburg, 143; Rehm, 193; W. Gerdes, 168. Total, 843.
Friendship—Botts, 163; McDowell, 144; Brown, 136; Higbie, 143; Dewes, 175. Total, 761.

SECOND GAME.

Empire—Voorhees, 202; Mische, 193; Stoff, 157; Sohl, 155; Arnold, 148. Total, 855.
Friendship—Botts, 182; McDowell, 156; Brown, 162; Higbie, 145; Dewes, 160. Total, 805.

THIRD GAME.

Empire—Voorhees, 171; Mische, 180; Stoff, 188; Sohl, 198; Arnold, 196. Total, 933.
Lotus—W. Warmuth, 181; M. Warmuth, 150; Sieburg, 166; Rehm, 161; W. Gerdes, 200. Total, 858.

The first team of the Chase National Bank rolled in good form in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's Alleys last night. In the first game the team won from the Mercantile Bank, and in the third game the team downed the Chemical National Bank's representatives. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Chase No. 1—Haynes, 152; Martin, 137; Freed, 142; Mitchell, 122; Booth, 153. Total, 706.
Mercantile—Wright, 148; Miller, 121; Powers, 127; Kempe, 100; Grant, 159. Total, 655.

SECOND GAME.

Chemical—G. Whitehead, 123; Wray, 150; Peck, 136; E. Whitehead, 140; Smith, 194. Total, 743.
Mercantile—Wright, 134; Miller, 135; Powers, 129; Kempe, 147; Grant, 143. Total, 690.

THIRD GAME.

Chase No. 1—Haynes, 141; Martin, 164; Freed, 134; Mitchell, 125; Booth, 172. Total, 736.
Chemical—G. Whitehead, 132; Wray, 144; Peck, 112; E. Whitehead, 123; Smith, 130. Total, 641.

Although low scores were rolled in the Fire Insurance League, at Reid's Alleys, last night, the games were interesting. The best game of the evening was between the Americans and Underwriters, the Americans winning by nine pins, through consistent bowling in the last frame. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Underwriters—Long, 125; Enderly, 145; Clark, 149; Block, 124; Whittaker, 111. Total, 654.
Palatine—Emerson, 99; Hassall, 147; Irving, 106; Rodgers, 115; Meagher, 149. Total, 616.

SECOND GAME.

American—Stuart, 182; Williams, 125; Burt, 144; Froggart, 139; Brown, 156. Total, 741.
Underwriters—Long, 144; Clark, 126; Whittaker, 156; Enderly, 154; Block, 152. Total, 732.

THIRD GAME.

Palatine—Emerson, 187; Hassall, 152; Irving, 134; Rodgers, 118; Meagher, 136. Total, 727.
American—Stuart, 154; Williams, 136; Burt, 145; Froggart, 134; Brown, 111. Total, 680.

The work of Starr of the Golden Rods was the feature of the bowling in the American National tournament last night. He made an average of 228 for two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Riverdale—Heep, 153; Merter, 159; Gray, 141; Brodbeck, 148; Zollinger, 199. Total, 800.
Spartan—Matzen, 195; Westberg, 182; Goldsmith, 150; Conlon, 179; Maier, 169. Total, 875.

SECOND GAME.

Golden Rod—Dormangen, 173; Eck, 174; Sherwood, 175; Schroeder, 165; Starr, 225. Total, 912.
Riverdale—Heep, 175; Merter, 163; Gray, 148; Brodbeck, 172; Zollinger, 161. Total, 819.

THIRD GAME.

Spartan—Matzen, 169; Westberg, 201; Goldsmith, 159; Conlon, 225; Maier, 192. Total, 946.
Golden Rod—Dormangen, 169; Eck, 153; Sherwood, 198; Schroeder, 163; Starr, 231. Total, 894.

The Alcos scored another double victory in the Arlington National tournament last night. The team has not yet lost a game in the tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Manhattan—Thode, 132; Turner, 131; Wiltse, 105; P. Steinmetz, 131; H. Witt, 123. Total, 622.
Holschen—Luehrs, 151; Martens, 172; Schnackenberg, 144; Balley, 121; Witte, 152. Total, 740.

SECOND GAME.

Alco—A. Klucken, 126; Jackson, 138; F. Klucken, 180; Rossbach, 155; Epling, 144. Total, 743.
Manhattan—Thode, 136; White, 122; Wiltse, 129; Steinmetz, 163; Witt, 171. Total, 721.

THIRD GAME.

Alco—A. Klucken, 167; Jackson, 156; F. Klucken, 155; Rossbach, 188; Epling, 154. Total, 820.
Holschen—Luehrs, 124; Martens, 208; Schnackenberg, 158; Balley, 145; Witte, 141. Total, 776.

The championship bowling tournament of the Twenty-third Regiment was continued last night on the armory alleys, corner of Atlantic and Bedford Avenues, Brooklyn. Companies B and I were the winners. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Company G—Seals, 119; A. Bates, 130; R. Bates, 149; Brooks, 138; Nilson, 110. Total, 646.
Company B—Letzkus, 150; Hayden, 138; Elliott, 103; Greene, 119; Boe, 148. Total, 658.

SECOND GAME.

Company G—R. Bates, 94; Nilson, 149; A. Bates, 93; Seals, 115; Brooks, 130. Total, 581.
Company I—George, 146; Ramscar, 160; Ferguson, 138; Helmsted, 108; Millard, 138. Total, 690.

THIRD GAME.

Company B—Letzkus, 180; Hayden, 122; Elliott, 108; Greene, 106; Boe, 189. Total, 700.
Company I—George, 135; Ramscar, 137; Ferguson, 149; Helmsted, 135; Millard, 104. Total, 660.

The first team of the Nautilus Club made the best showing in the Arcade head-pin tournament last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Pioneer No. 1—Zimmerman, 72; Lohrman, 85; Gebhard, 92; Heinz, 89; Miller, 75. Total, 413.

SECOND GAME.

Nautilus No. 1—Schilling, 54; Jaeger, 61; Ehni, 101; Lally, 96; Froehlich, 107. Total, 419.

THIRD GAME.

Nautilus No. 2—Stahl, 63; Schmidt, 72; Held, 69; Steins, 70; Lodhalz, 83. Total, 357.

FOURTH GAME.

Nautilus No. 3—Fink, 42; Kuntz, 69; Capraw, 46; Raffene, 65; Kunckerberg, 33. Total, 306.

Three games were rolled last night in the championship tournament of the Thirteenth Regiment in the armory, corner of Sumner, Jefferson, and Putnam Avenues, Brooklyn. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Company K—Carson, 160; Bowen, 145; Herr, 110; Rogers, 138; Nash, 118. Total, 671.
Company E—Kuck, 130; Younie, 141; Beecher, 130; Capt. Smith, 120; Rowan, 139. Total, 660.

SECOND GAME.

Company E—Kuck, 124; Younie, 112; Beecher, 130; Capt. Smith, 110; Rowan, 100. Total, 576.
Company I—Forfeited.

THIRD GAME.

Company K—Carson, 135; Bower, 169; Herr, 163; Rogers, 152; Nash, 125. Total, 744.
Company I—Forfeited.

Low scores were rolled in the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island at the Elephant Club, 1,411 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, last night. The Tamaqua Wheelmen won two games with scores of 729. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Pioneer Wheelmen—Arata, 137; Beedle, 131; Fisher, 96; Nicholson, 149; Walling, 129. Total, 642.
Indian Cycle Club—Gambert, 106; Louis, 125; Flegenheimer, 156; Lamkay, 136; Herbst, 159. Total, 682.

SECOND GAME.

Pioneer Wheelmen—Arata, 128; Beedle, 102; Fisher, 127; Nicholson, 131; Walling, 177. Total, 665.
Tamaqua Wheelmen—Shipley, 154; Jordan, 168; Ashmead, 114; Dunham, 144; Van Sickles, 149. Total, 729.

THIRD GAME.

Indian Cycle Club—Gambert, 120; Louis, 103; Flegenheimer, 155; Lamkay, 120; Herbst, 119. Total, 623.
Tamaqua Wheelmen—Shipley, 161; Jordan, 151; Ashmead, 168; Dunham, 122; Van Sickles, 127. Total, 729.

The scores rolled in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League at Trainor's alleys last night were far above the average. The East New York Council won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

East New York Council—A. Keifer, 177; Senior, 177; G. Moore, 178; W. Moore, Jr., 174; C. Keifer, 202. Total, 908.
De Forest Council—Cadieu, 151; Arps, 128; Kruse, 163; Walter, 189; Maass, 123. Total, 754.

SECOND GAME.

De Forest Council—Arps, 149; Cadieu, 146; Kruse, 175; Walter, 136; Maass, 132. Total, 738.
Long Island Council—Rhoades, 151; Thorn, 150; Weinwright, 128; Brooks, 154; Hill, 162. Total, 745.

THIRD GAME.

Long Island Council—Rhoades, 144; Thorn, 131; Weinwright, 154; Brooks, 148; Hill, 168. Total, 745.
East New York Council—A. Keifer, 179; Haase, 184; G. Moore, 204; W. Moore, Jr., 180; C. Keifer, 179. Total, 926.

Tournament Games To-night.

Harlem League—Morningside, Harlem Wheelman, Cyclone.
Columbia League—Empire City, Belvidere, Standard.
American National—Germania, Oriental, Columbia.
Royal Arcanum League—De Vinne, Lenox, New York No. 2.
Arlington National, New York—Homestead, Amity, Linwood.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Fulton, Commonwealth, Gilbert.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Sub-tournament—Fort Greene, East New York, Brevoort.
Life Insurance League—Mutual Benefit of Newark, Germania Life, Mutual Life.
Archdiocesan League at Starr's alleys.

Poggenburg Retains the Lead.

Ferdinand Poggenburg retained his lead in the inter-city and inter-club handicap amateur billiard tournament at Slosson's Academy by defeating Frank A. Keeney last night in an interesting game. The men played an even game for twenty innings, when a series of good runs by Poggenburg gave him a decided advantage. He became very nervous during the last innings of the game. Most of Poggenburg's runs were made by clever nursing. The score:

Poggenburg, (300)—1 0 0 8 12 1 0 31 17 1 15 3 9 27 1 1 0 8 18 0 1 35 25 13 17 1 0 1 1 2 1 5 12 2 4 8 15 1 1 0 0 2. Total—300. Average—7 6-42. High runs—31, 27, 35.
Keeney, (280)—3 3 7 3 0 23 6 5 34 8 2 2 5 6 0 4 2 32 1 4 1 0 3 0 0 4 14 0 13 1 29 0 0 12 2 3 13 7 1 2 0. Total—255. Average—6 9-41. High runs—23, 34, 29.

Townsend and Stark will be the contestants in a game this evening.

Dixon Got the Decision.

In a twenty-five-round fight between George Dixon of Boston and Eddie Lenny of Philadelphia, at the Broadway Athletic Club, last night, the decision was in favor of Dixon, much to the disgust of the crowd, who greeted the ruling of Referee White with hisses. The fighting was fast and furious all the way through, Lenny clearly outclassing Dixon in skill, and during the last eleven rounds landing almost at pleasure. Preliminary to the fight, there was a twelve-round bout between Dan Duane of New York and Jack Dwyer of Boston, the decision going to Duane. Between the two events, John L. Sullivan and Tom Sharkey were called out and were greeted with cheers.

To Prohibit Six-Day Bicycle Races.

A resolution prohibiting six-day bicycle races, because of the alleged brutality which attended the last one, was introduced in the Board of Aldermen yesterday by Mr. Oatman. It was sent to the Committee on Law. A similar resolution was defeated last year after a number of public hearings.

BROKERAGE FIRM FAILS.

Hotchkiss & Willcox, a Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange firm, who did a brokerage business on the fifth floor of the Tower Building, 50 Broadway, made an assignment without preferences yesterday to their head bookkeeper, Alexander Walter, Jr. John M. Judge, attorney for the assignors, said he would make no statement for his clients until to-day.

The members of the firm are William T. Hotchkiss, who joined the Consolidated April 27, 1883, and George M. Willcox, who became a member of it Oct. 13, 1891. The amount of the failure was estimated at from $30,000 to $45,000, with assets in doubt. Several customers who paid a high tribute to the probity of the senior member of the firm, had faith in his ability to do well by the creditors.

The failure of the firm is said to date from the death of Roswell P. Flower. The concern was long of many of the Flower specialties, such as Steel and Wire, Federal Steel, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and People's Gas, and had to make sacrifices to survive. It was also a matter of gossip that the firm was long of December wheat.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, Nov. 22.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.
Bankruptcy.
1200—In re Brannagan.
1570—In re Altman & Co.
Discharges.
1395—Fred. J. Stone.
1489—Louis J. Korman.
290—Silverman & Schors.
1505—Joseph Rossman.
1270—Adolph Kuffer.
1509—R. & A. Neuville.
1211—Harvey L. Pence.
506—E. E. Eglee.
196—Jacob A. Stroh.
1456—Michael Duffy.
1545—Max M. & N. Lesser.
479—Louis Wendel.
512—Lorenz Welher.
1273—David Gutlohn.
1419—Julius Riess.
1461—George Polykrauss
1129—A. & M. Gallo.
1531—Amelia Heyman.
916—Albert Perry.
Discharges under objection.
1454—A. B. Kahnweiler.
1340—Simon Rothschild.
45—Louis Brick.
171—Samuel Wolf.
1496—Louis Stern.
1526—Taylor & Elderkin.
1065—Lichtenstein Bros.
1486—G. H. & A. A. Meyers.
Adjourned cases.
587—James J. Cooke.
1519—Katie Pearson.
1153—H. A. V. Post.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Ray, an infant, &c., appellant, vs. Keene and another; in re will of Miller Winship et al., appellants, vs. Darrow et al.; Brozek, administrator, respondent, vs. Steinway Railway Company of Long Island City; New York Life and Trust Company, appellant, vs. Cuthbert et al.; Schermerhorn, appellant, vs. Frost, executor, &c.; Hunt, respondent, vs. Fitchburg Railroad Company; Ulster County Savings Institution, respondent, vs. Young, executor; Linthicum, respondent, vs. Caswell, executor; New York Life and Trust Company, respondent, vs. Hoyt and another, executors; Doble, individually and as executor, appellant, vs. Armstrong and another; Marbury, administrator, appellant, vs. Stone and another, executors, impleaded with Marvel, respondent; Munson, appellant, vs. Magee et al., executors; Hale, receiver, appellant, vs. Mason; Greene, receiver, respondent, vs. Smith; Hotopp, respondent, vs. Huber et al., executors.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Meeks, executor, respondent, vs. Meeks et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

In re accounting of Talmadge, executor; in re settlement of accounts of Reed, committee; in re settlement of accounts of Prentice and another, surviving executors, respondents, vs. Terry, appellant; in re transfer tax on trusts by Bostwick.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

People, respondent, vs. Hannigan.—Order affirmed.

Meserole, appellant, vs. Hoyt, administratrix; in re settlement of accounts of Young; in re will of Feichtey; Moore, executor, appellant, vs. Winans; Reynolds, receiver, respondent, vs. Aetna Life Insurance Company, respondent, Little, receiver, &c., appellant; Solomon, respondent, vs. Continental Fire Insurance Company; Doane, appellant, vs. Mercantile Trust Company, executor.—Judgments and orders affirmed, with costs.

Curtis, assignee, respondent, vs. Vanberg and another; Hoes, public administrator, vs. Edison General Electric Company; Hoffman, respondent, vs. King and another, receivers; Fordham, administrator, appellant, vs. Gouverneur Village.—Judgments reversed, new trials granted, costs to abide events.

Horgan, appellant, vs. Mayor, &c., of New York.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted as to the charge for extra work only, with costs to abide event.

Steele, administrator, respondent, vs. Connecticut General Life Insurance Company; McClure, appellant, vs. Trask.—Orders affirmed and judgments absolute ordered on the stipulations, with costs.

McClure vs. Law.—Judgment of Appellate Division reversed, and that of the trial courts affirmed, with costs in all courts.

People ex rel. Cornell Steamboat Company, respondent, vs. Dederick, Assessor City of Kingston.—Reargument ordered upon the question whether there is any authority in law for a deduction of the debts of a corporation in assessing its personal property for town, county, and municipal purposes.

In re application of the Dolgeville Electric Light Company and the Commercial Bank, appellants, vs. Armstrong et al., respondents.—Orders reversed and proceedings dismissed, with costs.

In re accounting of Gillett, assignee, &c.—Motion to dismiss denied, with $10 costs to each of the appellants.

Mundt, administrator, respondent, vs. Glokner.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

In re settlement accounts of Traver, surviving executor, (Coffin, appellant, vs. Traver, executor.)—Judgment of the Appellate Division and decree of the Surrogate modified, so as to decree distribution as indicated in the opinion and as so modified, affirmed, without costs to either party.

New York Life and Trust Company, plaintiff, vs. Viele et al., respondents, and Reichelt et al., Judgment and order affirmed, with costs of all parties who were awarded costs in the appeal below, to be paid out of that part of the residuary estate disposed of by the third item of the will.

In re settlement of accounts of Hoyt et al., trustees, &c.—Order of Appellate Division reversed, and the decree of the Surrogate affirmed, with costs in all courts.

Levy, respondent, vs. Dunn, Sheriff.—Order of Appellate Division affirmed, with costs, and the question certified answered in the affirmative.

Rice, by guardian, respondent, vs. Butler.—Judgment of Appellate Division reversed, and that of County Court affirmed, with costs, and the second, third, and fourth questions certified answered in the affirmative. First question not answered.

Gillett, assignee, appellant, vs. Bank of America.—Order of Appellate Division reversed, and decision of Trial Term affirmed, with costs.

To-day's calendar: 123, 59, 158, 126, 130, 4, 368, 369.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.
65—Messman vs. Egenberger.
68—Kahn vs. Mount.
56—Fargo vs. Browning.
46—B'dway Theatre Co. vs. Dessau Co.
60—Crossman vs. Lurman.
69—Stearns vs. Lichtenstein.
70—Hirschman vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R.
73—Disbrow vs. Disbrow
74—Gallagher vs. Hirsh.
76—Seipp vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R.
11—Trenton Potteries Co. vs. Guarantee & Tr. Co.
78—Hoffman vs. 3d Av. R. R.
79—Union Associated Press vs. Heath.
81—Brown vs. Todd.
82—Busk vs. Man. Ry.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Doyle vs. Doyle.
2—Farrell vs. Fisher.
3—Guran vs. Guran.
4—Tracy vs. Frey.
5—Williamson vs. Press Pub. Co.
6—McNulty vs. Mayor, &c.
7—Rankin vs. McFarland.
8—Shepard vs. Shepard
9—People, &c., vs. Allen.
10—Mendelsohn vs. Bolsen.
11—Met. Trust Co. vs. Poynton.
12—Ficken vs. Pulitzer.
13—Hamilton vs. Fitz-Mahony.
14—Priest vs. Browdy.
15—Nesbit vs. Cannon.
16—Flaherty vs. McWilliams.
17—Hubbard vs. Hubbard.
18—Goldstein vs. Goldstein.
19—Assoc. Lace Makers' Co. vs. Molloy.
20—Sanger vs. Miner.
21—Hannon vs. John H. Shultz Co.
22—Carpenter vs. Elliott.
23—Matter of Barsotti.
24—Kayis vs. Guys.
25—Fawls vs. Union Ry.
26—Cahn vs. Weiller.
27—Matter of Levy.
28—Oldham vs. N. Y., S. & Western R. R.
29—Winter vs. Ind. Ord. Ahawas Israel.
30—Matter of Mingey.
31—Matter of Abelman.
32—Swift vs. Aspell & Co.
33—Sullivan vs. Church of the Holy Rosary.
34—Van Deventer vs. Miller.
35—Vietor vs. Popkin.
36—Auffondodt vs. same.
37—Passavant vs. same.
38—Fleitman vs. same.
39—Michel vs. same.
40—Landren Silk Mill vs. same.
41—Schrieber vs. same.
42—Seyd vs. same.
43—Hoeninghaus vs. same.
44—Caesar vs. same.
45—Hardt vs. same.
46—Dobson vs. same.
47—Dommerich vs. same
48—Black vs. same.
49—Socialistic Co-op. B'k vs. Kuhn.
50—Wallace vs. Putzel.
51—Woolsey vs. Schillinger.
52—Miller vs. Miller.
53—Oppenheimer vs. Spaulding.
54—Sargent vs. Press P. Co.
55—Bailey vs.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000
7 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
40 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL BLD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
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Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

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EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
HOFFMAN HOUSE.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Astor Place Bank,
Broadway & Spring St. Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank, Queens County Bank,
125d St & Columbus Ave. Borough of Queens.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY;
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co.,
BANKERS.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
71 Broadway, N. Y. City.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Telephone No. 1230 Cortlandt.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 298 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
30 West 23d St.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

FINANCIAL.

Central Realty Bond and Trust Company,
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman, Augustus D. Juilliard, James N. Jarvie, Frederick Southack, Hugh J. Grant, Henry Morgenthau.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL.

MODIFIED PLAN OF REORGANIZATION OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF R. R. CO. AND ITS TERMINAL COMPANIES.

To the holders of the Bonds and Stocks of the
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Co.
Kansas City, Suburban Belt R. R. Co.
Consolidated Terminal R. R. Co.
Union Terminal R. R. Co.
Kansas City & Independence Air Line R. R. Co. and the
Port Arthur Channel and Dock Co.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the request of the holders of a large amount of the above-named securities and with a view to secure the concurrence of those holders of securities who were represented by the committee of which Mr. Ernst Thalmann was Chairman, known as the New York Committee, the undersigned have modified and amended the plan of reorganization heretofore published and declared operative by it under date of August 17, 1899, under which a majority of the bonds thereby affected had been deposited, and now publish this modified plan of reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Company, and for the acquisition by said reorganized company of the stocks and bonds of the Terminal Companies above mentioned, copies of which with full particulars and details can be obtained at the offices of the depositaries of the committee hereinafter mentioned.

Briefly stated, the plan provides for the formation of a new company, which will acquire the property of the existing Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Company, and the bonds and stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt R. R. Company and its constituent companies and of the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company, thus bringing the system under one ownership and management; it being the intention, however, to acquire as soon as possible the title in fee to the properties of the said Belt R. R. Company and Channel & Dock Company in place of the stocks and bonds now representing said properties, which in the first instance will be included in the security of the new first mortgage proposed to be issued.

While the Committee entertains no doubt that all holders of securities included in this plan will deposit hereunder, yet to insure the independence and completeness of the system and to provide against any unexpected neglect or refusal of the holders of the securities of the Kansas City Terminal Companies to so deposit, the Committee has definitely arranged for ample terminals reaching the same industries served by railroads in Kansas City as are now reached by said Suburban Belt Line, and at a cost nearly one-half less than heretofore.

In respect to the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, the Committee has such assurances as satisfy it that the holders of the stock and bonds thereof will accept this amended Plan of Reorganization and promptly deposit hereunder.

Upon the whole system, including main line and both terminals (subject, however, to be reduced in the event that the Kansas City Terminal is not retained) the new Company will issue the following securities:—

$30,000,000 first mortgage fifty-year 3 per cent. gold bonds, to be secured upon all the property of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Company and temporarily upon the securities now representing the properties of the Kansas City Suburban Belt R. R. Company and the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company, but as soon as possible upon the fee of said properties.

$21,000,000 pref. stock, 4 per cent. non-accum.
$30,000,000 common stock.

These securities will be appropriated approximately as follows:—

BONDS.

Besides payment in cash of coupon due April 1, 1899:

For the conversion of the existing first mortgage bonds of the K. C., P. & G. R. R. Co. at the rate of $750 in new bonds for $1,000 of present bonds	$18,000,000
For the conversion of the existing mortgage bonds of the K. C. Sub. Belt R. R. Co., and its constituent companies, viz.:—	
K. C. Sub. Belt R. R. Co., at 133 p. c.	$1,630,000
Union Term. R. R. Co. at 100 p. c.	2,000,000
Consol. Term. Co. at 100 per cent.	750,000
K. C. & Indep. Air Line Co., 100 p. c.	300,000
For the conversion of the existing 1st mtge. bonds of Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company at 50 per cent.	817,500
To be sold for the necessary cash requirements of the new company	3,000,000
To be reserved for the future requirements of the new company	3,802,500
Total authorized issue	$30,000,000

PREFERRED STOCK.

To holders of present first mortgage bonds of K. C., P. & G. R. R. Co. at $500 for each $1,000 of said bonds	$12,000,000
To these of the holders of the present stock of K. C., P. & Gulf R. R. Co. who may pay the sum of $10 with each share deposited by them as a condition for participation in the new company or to the syndicate who may pay the same	$2,400,000
To provide for the conversion of the first mortgage bonds of the K. C. Sub. Belt R. R. Co. and its constituent companies at the rate of $250 of said preferred stock for $1,000 of said bonds, viz.:—	
Kansas City Suburban Belt Company.	$250,000
Union Terminal R. R. Company	500,000
Consolidated Terminal R. R. Company.	187,500
Kansas City & Ind. Air Line R. R. Co.	75,000
To provide for the acquisition of the present capital stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt R. R. Company at the rate of one share of new preferred stock for four shares of said Belt Company stock	1,187,500
To provide for the conversion of the first mortgage bonds of the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Co. at the rate of $500 of said preferred stock for each $1,000 of existing bonds	817,500
To be sold for the necessary cash requirements of the new company	3,000,000
Balance	582,500
Total issue	$21,000,000

COMMON STOCK.

To those of the holders of capital stock of the K. C., P. & G. R. R. Co. who may pay the sum of $10 with each share deposited by them as a condition for participation in the new Company or to the syndicate who may pay the same $24,000,000

To provide for the acquisition of the capital stock of the K. C. Sub. Belt R. R. Co., at the rate of $75 for each share of the present stock of said company. . . 3,562,500

To provide for the acquisition of the bonds of the Port A. C. & D. Co. at the rate of $500 of said common stock for each $1,000 of existing bonds. 817,500

To provide for the acquisition of the capital stock of Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company at the rate of $75.00 for each share of said stock. 1,181,250

Balance 438,750

Total issue $30,000,000

A voting Trust to continue five years to better secure an independent administration of the property has been provided for and stock trust certificates will be issued for the preferred and common stock as above mentioned.

Messrs. John W. Gates, Wm. Edenborn, Herman Sielcken, John Lambert, Louis Fitzgerald, James Stillman, and Samuel R. Shipley have been requested and have consented to serve as such Trustees.

The bonds and stock to be sold, and payments for new stock which shall not be made by participating stockholders, have been underwritten and the sum of $5,900,000 will thus be provided for the cash requirements as specified in plan and which is believed to be amply sufficient therefor.

The holders of the various securities above mentioned may become parties to the Reorganization agreement by depositing their securities, **ON OR BEFORE DECEMBER 20TH, 1899,** in either of the following depositaries of this Committee:

Provident Life & Trust Company . . . . . Phila.
Seaboard National Bank . . . . . New York.
Mercantile Trust Company . . . . . New York.
Guardian Trust Company . . . . . Chicago.
Kleinwort Sons & Co. . . . . London.
Commerz-Disconto Bank. . . . . Berlin.
Amsterdamsche Trustee Kantoor . . Amsterdam.
Amsterdamsche Bank . . . . . Amsterdam.

for which negotiable certificates of deposit in the usual form will be issued.

No deposit of securities will be received after that date except upon such terms as the Committee may impose.

Bonds and stocks already deposited with either of the depositaries above named under either of the plans heretofore published will be considered as assenting to the above altered and modified plan and will be held subject thereto, unless depositors exercise their option to withdraw same at any time between December 5th and December 19th, 1899, both inclusive, on paying their pro rata share of the expenses of the Committee with which they have deposited the same, pursuant to the agreement under which they were so deposited.

It is intended to list upon the Stock Exchange the certificates issued by the New York and Philadelphia depositaries as soon as practicable. The proposed plan has been prepared by the Committee with the approval and co-operation of holders of large amounts of the securities affected thereby and has received the assent and indorsement of the New York Committee, as will be seen by their announcement published herewith.

Dated Philadelphia, November 7, 1899.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman,
A. HEUKSCHER,
HERMAN SIELCKEN,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
SILAS W. PETTIT,
WINTHROP SMITH,
WILLIAM ELENBORN,
MAX PAM, Committee.

JOHN V. LOUGHNEY, Secretary.

LATHROP, MORROW, FOX & MOORE, 117 W. Sixth St., Kansas City, Mo.
PAM, CALHOUN & GLENNON, Rookery Building, Chicago.
READ & PETTIT, No. 328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,
Counsel for Reorganization Committee

To the Holders of Bonds and Stock of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company:

The undersigned Committee announces that pursuant to the powers conferred upon it by the agreement of readjustment under which deposits have already been made with its depositaries, and as the result of an agreement with the Reorganization Committee of which Mr. William F. Harrity is Chairman, known as the "Philadelphia Committee," it has altered and modified the plan heretofore adopted by it, and committed the execution of the plan as so altered and modified to said Philadelphia Committee. Copies of this altered and modified plan have been filed with and can be obtained from the central depositary of this committee, The Mercantile Trust Company of New York, and the Amsterdamsche Bank, of Amsterdam, Holland, both of which companies will now act as depositaries of the Philadelphia Committee.

The undersigned have accepted said altered and modified plan in respect of all said securities controlled by them individually, and unanimously recommend that all holders of any securities of any of the companies included in this reorganization shall promptly deposit them, subject to the modified plan, with the depositaries of the Philadelphia Committee.

All securities now on deposit with The Mercantile Trust Company and the Amsterdamsche Bank will be considered as assenting to said altered and modified plan, and will be held subject thereto, except to such extent as depositors may exercise their option to withdraw their securities on and within two weeks after December 5, 1899, on paying their pro rata share of the expenses of the undersigned Committee, pursuant to the provisions of the agreement under which it is acting. The undersigned Committee having performed its duties, will be dissolved.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
EDWARD H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.

23 Wall Street,
New York, October 12, 1899.
To the Holders of the
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
(DATED JULY 1, 1887):

Referring to our notice of December 14, 1898, we have to announce that holders of more than 80 per cent. in amount of the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company have deposited these bonds with us in accordance with the terms of said notice.

We have further to announce that we have made arrangements with the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company whereby, in case they issue any Plan of Reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company prior to December 14, 1899, they undertake to give all our depositors whose bonds shall not have been sold to them for cash, as stated in the next paragraph, an option for at least thirty days after such Plan is issued, to take par and interest in cash, or to have their bonds included in the Plan on the basis of new securities. They also agree that at the expiration of such option they will purchase from us for cash at par and accrued interest up to the time of delivery all bonds held by us in respect of which the option to take new securities shall not have been exercised, we agreeing to sell them such bonds. If no Plan shall have been issued by that date, the foregoing arrangements will continue in force thereafter until said Reorganization Managers terminate the same by notice to us.

If any holder of our receipts or certificates, rather than await such Plan, desires and shall elect to sell his bonds for cash, (thereby losing his right of election to take either cash or new securities after issuance of the Plan,) said Reorganization Managers further agree that, at any time prior to December 14, 1899, (and also thereafter until notice from them to us,) such holder may present his receipt or certificate at our office for proper annotation of such election thereon, and that, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such annotation, he shall receive par and accrued interest in cash therefor at our office upon surrender of his receipt or certificate properly indorsed.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF AMERICAN MALTING COMPANY.

New York, November 17th, 1899.

In order to facilitate Stockholders in the exercise of their right to purchase bonds of the Company, under the terms of its Circular, dated November 8th, 1899, in respect of shares owned by them, but standing in the names of others, notice is hereby given that transfers made on the books of the Company up to three o'clock on Wednesday, November 22d, 1899, will be recognized with respect to such right to purchase.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at that time, and reopened at ten o'clock on Monday, November 27th, 1899, and only Stockholders of record at such closing of the books will be considered entitled to take bonds under such Circular.

CHARLES A. STADLER, President.
E. MERRICK, Secretary.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22, 1899,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)
1 Right N. Y. Society Library.
5 shs. National Park Bank.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
9 shs. New Jersey Zinc Co.
100 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
35 shs. 12th Ward Bank.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
20 shs. Mercantile Trust Co.
10 shs. 23d St. Ry. Co.
20 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
$18,000 Washington Trac. & Elec. Co. 1st Coll. Trust 4½ p. c. Bds., 1949.
25 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
28 shs. Fort Wayne & Jackson R. R. common.
30 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
5 shs. 12th Ward Bank (Hypd.)
15 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
40 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
6 shs. Irving National Bank.
5 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
5 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
$4,000 L. I. City & Flushing R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$12,000 Northern Cent. R. R. Gen'l 4½ p. c. Bds., 1925.
50 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
100 shs. Citizens' National Bank.
125 shs. The Arizona Copper Smelting Co.
10 shs. German-Am. Real Est. Title Guar. Co.
70 shs. Hamilton Trust Co.
12 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
5 shs. City Trust Co.
10 shs. Home Insurance Co.
19 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
35 shs. Bank of the Metropolis.
44 shs. Bank of the State of N. Y.
21 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
$25,000 United States Flour Milling Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$5,000 Den. and Rio G. Impt. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1928.
100 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
$10,000 St. Louis and San Fran. R. R. Co. 1st (S. W. Div.) 5 p. c. Bds., 1947.
100 shs. Nash., Chat. and St. Louis R. R. Co.
$1,000 Pennsylvania Co. 4½ p. c. Bds.
10 shs. Lincoln National Bank.
$3,000 N. Y. Hygeia Ice Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1902.
54 shs. Chic., Peoria and St. Louis R. R. pfd.
$2,000 do., do., do., 1st Ctfs.
70 shs. Brooklyn Ferry Co.
6 shs. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
3 shs. Union Typewriter 1st pfd.
13 shs. Journeay & Burnham pfd.
15 shs. do., do., common.
112 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin common Assmts. Pd.
28 shs. do., do., do., pfd., do.
28 shs. Central Fireworks pfd.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
$11,000 Everett & Monte Cristo Ry. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1942. Dec., 1894, Coups. (Hypd.)
100 shs. Central Stamping Co. pref'd.
20 shs. do., do., common.
50 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
$100 Harlem Club of N. Y. 2d 5 p. c. Bond, 1909.
8 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
1 sh. National City Bank.
5 shs. Morton Trust Co.
1 share Trust Co. of America.
100 shs. American Transfer Co.
25 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.

KINGS COUNTY AND FULTON ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANIES.
NOTICE.

To the Holders of the GUARANTY TRUST CO. CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT for the following bonds and shares:

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
COLLATERAL TRUST SERIES A BONDS,
COLLATERAL TRUST SERIES B BONDS,
INCOME DEBENTURE BONDS, AND
STOCK OF THE KINGS COUNTY ELEVATED RAILWAY CO., AND
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE FULTON ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY,

embraced in the plan and agreement of reorganization, dated APRIL 11TH, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that on and after **NOVEMBER 23D, 1899,** holders of Guaranty Trust Company of New York Certificates of Deposit for above-mentioned securities may receive the new bonds and Brooklyn Rapid-Transit Company stock represented by Voting Trust Certificates to which they are entitled, upon presentation and surrender of their Certificates at the offices of the Guaranty Trust Company of N. Y., No. 65 Cedar St., New York City.

Each holder must deliver all the certificates of deposit held by him for the various old securities, which will be scheduled and consolidated. Not more than one hundred schedules will be taken in on each business day.

Holders entitled to fractions of bonds or of Brooklyn Rapid-Transit Company stock certificates must either sell the fractions or purchase such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or a whole share of stock, at an approximate market price to be fixed by the committee.

Holders transmitting Certificates of Deposit by mail must indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they desire the new securities sent by express, at their expense.

November 22d, 1899.

AUGUST BELMONT,
Chairman Reorganization Committee.

Produce Exchange Trust Company.
STANDARD OIL BUILDING,
26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.
Capital . . . $2,500,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,630,334
Solicits the accounts of Merchants, Corporations, Estates and Banks.
PAYS INTEREST ON BALANCES.
Is designated by the Banking Department as a legal depositary for Savings Banks, State Banks, and Bankers; and is a depositary for funds of the City and State of New York.
Lends money on approved collateral; acts as Trustee, Registrar, and Transfer Agent, and accepts all Trust Company business.

TURNER A. BEALL, President.
EDWIN GOULD,
THOMAS A. McINTYRE, } **Vice Presidents.**
S. D. SCUDDER,
S. L. CHAMBERLAINE, Sec'y & Treas.
WILLIAM M. LAWS, Asst. Sec'y & Treas.

TRUSTEES:

Charles P. Armstrong,	Henry A. McGee,
Amzi L. Barber,	W. Willis Merrill,
Frank Brainard,	J. W. Middendorf,
Turner A. Beall,	Edward A. Maher,
George R. Bidwell,	S. D. Scudder,
Charles A. Deshon,	John A. Shibley,
A. Goepel,	John P. Truesdell,
Edwin Gould,	C. M. Warner,
H. Irvine Keyser,	John Skelton Williams,
Edward R. Ladew,	E. F. C. Young,
Thomas A. McIntyre,	

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company,
Treasurer's Office, New York, Nov. 21, 1899.
The Board of Directors at a meeting held on October 23d authorized an increase of the Capital Stock of this Company from its present amount of $100,000,000 to $115,000,000.
Stockholders will be entitled to subscribe for such increased Stock, at par, to the extent of 15 per cent. of their respective holdings, as shown upon the books at the close of business December 2d, 1899, the right to subscribe continuing until January 23, 1900, on which date it will terminate, such subscriptions being payable in full April 2d, 1900, when the new stock will be issued.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH . . . . . President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. RANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER 18 Wall St.

Before Investing in mining stocks **write us.** We have inside information with regard to several good gold and copper stocks, which can be bought cheap. **The Kendrick Promotion Co.,** Denver, Colo. Highest References.

FINANCIAL.

Northern Pacific Railway Company,
OFFICE OF THE
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, October 11, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending December 1, 1899, the same to be paid December 5, 1899, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on November 10, 1899.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on November 10, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on November 24, 1899.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By **GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.**
23 Wall Street,
New York, October 11, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on November 10, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on November 24, 1899.
On December 5, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

National Tube Company,
No. 30 Cortlandt Street,
New York, November 21st, 1899.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 2.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarter-yearly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Centum upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable January 2d, 1900, at the office of the Company, No. 30 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on December 15th, 1899, at 12 o'clock M., and will remain closed until January 4th, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
15 Broad Street, New York, Nov. 16th, 1899.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ONE and ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after December 1st, 1899, at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the books. The transfer books will close at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 80 Broadway, New York, Tuesday, Nov. 21st, 1899, at three (3) o'clock P. M., and will reopen Saturday, December 2d, 1899, at ten (10) o'clock A. M.
JOSEPH HELLEN, Treasurer.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
Philadelphia, November 1st, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. ($1.25 per share) upon the capital stock of the company, payable on and after November 29th, 1899, to stockholders as registered upon the books of the company at 3 o'clock P. M. October 31st, 1899. All dividends will be paid by CHEQUE.
CHEQUES will be mailed to stockholders who have filed PERMANENT DIVIDEND ORDERS at this office. ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

UNION SQUARE BANK,
8 UNION SQUARE,
NEW YORK, November 14th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on December 1st next.
The transfer books will be closed from November 21 until December 2d, 1899.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company,
40 Wall St., New York, Nov. 9th, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of one (1) per cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable Dec. 9th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Nov. 29th. Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from Nov. 30th to Dec. 9th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 21	449,117
To date this year	150,930,198
Corresponding date last year	97,673,687

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 21	$1,525,000
To date this year	$775,763,27
Corresponding date last year	$768,244,41

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 5@12 per cent; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malt. pf.	1¾	Great North. pf.	1¾
Am. S. & R.	1¾	Lake Erie & West.	½
Am. S. & R. pf.	½	Manhattan Con.	1¼
Canada South.	1¾	Met. Street Railway.	1½
Canadian Pacific	1	M. W. S. El., Chi.	1¾
Chi., I. & L.	2	Nat. Lead	½
Chi., I. & L. pf.	1½	N. Y. Central	¼
Chi. Term. Trans.	2	North American	3¾
Chi. Term. T. pf.	2¾	North. Pacific pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	Rio Grande West. pf.	1
Consol. Gas	1¾	Third Avenue	1½
Glucose Sugar	1½	U. S. Rubber	1½
Glucose Sugar pf.	2½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1½	Mobile & Ohio	⅛
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Nat. Steel	½
Am. Steel H. pf.	1¼	N. J. Central	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	3¼	Pacific Coast	¾
Am. Tin Plate	⅝	Pac. C. 2d pf.	1½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	½	Peo., D. & Ev.	½
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Reading 2d pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & P.	⅛	Rep. Steel pf.	1
Col. So. 1st pf.	⅞	St. L. S. W.	⅝
Com. Cable	1¼	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅜
Cont. Tob. pf.	⅞	Stand. R. & T.	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1¾
Federal Steel	½	Texas & Pacific	¼
Laclede Gas	3⅜	Union Bag & Paper	1¼
Mexican Central	½	U. S. Leather	1¾
Minn. & St. L.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., B. & Q., Ill. D. 3½s	1	C., M. & St. P., I. & D. ext. 7s	2
C., I. & L. ref. 6s.	1	K. C. & Pac. 1st	1½
D., M. & M. gold 4s.	1	Mo. Pac. 3d 7s	1½

Bonds Declined.

C. & N. W. ext. 4s.	3	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1
Col. & South. 4s.	1	Wabash, Deb. B.	1⅝

MARKET CONDITIONS.

The call rate for money on the Stock Exchange spurted upward sharply yesterday, 12 per cent. being at one time quoted; and on account of this the room traders of the board all became bearish and hammered quotations. Some recessions were forced, but only in one or two places with notable effect. The declines scored were largely for other reasons than anything involved in money market stringency.

Bankers generally are agreed in forecasting ease for the money market after the present week, and they point out that the smart advance which stood for a time yesterday was due wholly to a special circumstance, not bearing on general money market conditions or tendencies. Some millions of city bonds were being financed with heavy incidental drafts for the day. All the elements underlying the money market surface seem favorable. Advices from the West and South point to the early transfer here of large sums.

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Sugar Trust and Manhattan Elevated shares continued yesterday the most conspicuous features of the market. Both were assailed vigorously by bear campaigners. In Sugar they were successful, in Manhattan defeated. The former was knocked down about three points and the latter advanced something over one point. The short interest in both stocks reaches large totals. Concerning neither is there any public knowledge of new conditions warranting activity to reduce market values.

But the whole market appears to be drifting, and only bear traders seem disposed to be aggressive. Thus their raids enable them to force declines in some part of the market one day, like yesterday in Sugar, while at other times, as in Manhattan yesterday, the unwieldiness of the short interest itself forces an advance.

What particularly is notable in the current situation is that all conservative authorities seem agreed that patience just now is an exceptional virtue, but nowhere among those who have been confident of the good quality of current business conditions is there doubt that much market improvement is bound to show soon.

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Buying of quiet sort, but representing large amounts as a total, goes on through commission houses. Some reflection of this is found in the record of yesterday's net changes where two or three railway stocks advanced to each one that declined.

THE BANK AND TRUST COMPANY QUESTION.

[FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

The relation of the banks and trust companies to each other and of both to the public is a subject of interest which threatens to come under more serious discussion than ever before, as the season of legislation approaches. It is a familiar fact that the banks generally complain that the trust companies enjoy certain "privileges and immunities" which are denied to them, while they encroach upon the peculiarly banking function of keeping mercantile deposits subject to check, and efforts are to be renewed, it is said, to have the two classes of institutions put upon a more equal footing. There are, of course, two sides to this controversy, upon each of which much is to be said and will be said.

There is still a considerable difference between the functions of trust companies and banks. The former not only act as depositories of trust funds, but they sometimes take charge of estates and act as executors, and carry out reorganization plans for corporations. To a moderate but increasing extent they do receive mercantile deposits and keep regular banking accounts. Banks, on the other hand, have certain advantages of their own. Those of the National system can issue their own notes and loan them out under certain legal restrictions, and those of the city can have the use of deposits from other banks out of town and from the fiduciary institutions themselves. But the principal business of both is lending at interest the funds which are intrusted them.

The complaints made against the trust companies by the banks are chiefly two. The latter are required by law to hold at all times as a reserve against their liabilities an amount equal to 25 per cent. of their deposits, and the former are not; and the capital of the banks is subject to full taxation under the State law, with the sanction of the National law for taxing National banks, while it is claimed that the capital of the trust companies can and does largely escape taxation altogether.

It is proposed to ask for the passage of a law requiring trust companies to hold as a reserve some proportion of their deposits. To this the reply is made that these companies, in the careful conduct of their business, do keep at command, in their own vaults, on deposit with banks, and in demand loans, a large amount of their funds, frequently a larger percentage of their deposits than the legal reserve of the banks. The part of this which is deposited in banks the latter have the use and benefit of, and it is said that it ought to be as safe in their hands as in the vaults of the trust companies, where it would benefit nobody. If a fixed percentage of reserves should be required it would lock so much additional currency out of use, which experience shows to be quite unnecessary for the safety of the trust company funds. The bank reserves themselves and the amount which business sagacity induces the trust companies to keep at command have proved to be an adequate security.

There is also a ready reply to the demand that the capital of trust companies be taxed on the same basis as that of banks. They are now taxed on the amount of their capital and surplus, but are allowed to offset the portion invested in National, State, or city bonds, which are by law exempt from taxation. It is only in that way that they can be said to "escape" taxation. Their plea is that upon the capital so invested they can only get the low rate of interest which the bonds bear, whereas, if it was free for loaning purposes, they could get practically that

in the open market for short and three months' bills, 4⅝@4¾ per cent.

Spanish fours, 65⅞.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £105,000. Gold premium—Buenos Ayres, 133.40; Madrid, 25.60; Lisbon, 41; Rome, 5.92½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—On the Bourse to-day interest was mainly centred in Spanish securities. Spanish 4s advanced, being actively bought owing to the state of quietude now prevailing in Barcelona. Subsequently they relapsed, but at the close recovered, to 67.12½, influencing international securities. Rio Tintos declined on sales, emanating from Germany principally, and owing to the reaction in the copper market. De Beers were firm. Kafirs were dull, owing principally to London advices, there being no inclination to speculate in view of the uncertainty in regard to matters in South Africa. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 42½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 24c for checks.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were irregular. Spanish 4s advanced sharply on the report of the payment of taxes by the dissatisfied residents of Barcelona. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were dull. Locals were maintained. Exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 21.—On the Boerse to-day prices were fairly firm, but transactions were restricted. Spanish 4s were strong. American securities were maintained.

MADRID, Nov. 21.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 72.50. Gold was quoted at 25.45.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—The stock market to-day was for the most part lifeless. The selling of Sugar at times imparted life, but the standard shares either were let alone or traded in to the extent of ten or twenty shares. United States Oil was, next to Sugar, the soft spot. The coppers averaged slightly lower on light trading, with Arcadian showing the principal loss. The Boston and Albany Directors have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 9. The Directors of the National Tube Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 2. The annual meeting of the United Verde Junior Copper Mining Company will be held at 60 State Street Dec. 4.

At the Clearing House to-day the going rate was 6 per cent. between banks, and New York funds sold at from 12½ to 8 cents' discount. Call money was quoted generally at 6 per cent., with some loans made on both sides of the figure, with 5 and 7 per cent. the extremes. Some banks reported an increased mercantile demand, which was being supplied at 5½ to 6 per cent. Note brokers said the highest grades of collateral loans were difficult to obtain. Good loans found buyers as low as 5 per cent. for four to six months, though the average loans passed at 5½ to 6 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure ..	6¼	7	Old Colony ..	6¼	6⅞
Allouez	4	4½	Old Dominion ..	30½	
Arcadian	32½	34	Osceola	80	82
Arnold	8½	8⅝	Parrot	44	45
Ash Bed	1	1¼	Pioneer	2½	3
Atlantic	26	26½	Quincy	152	157
Baltic	25	..	Rhode Island.	5	6
Bos. & C. ..	40	45	Santa Fé	8½	9
Bost. & Mon.	315	319½	Santa Ysabel.	9½	10
Butte & Bos.	71	75	Shoe	32⅞	34
Cal. & Hecla.	765	770	Tamarack ..	216	..
Centennial ..	23	24	Utah Con. ..	37½	37½
Franklin	18	19	Washington .	1¾	2
Humboldt	1¾	2	White Knob..	13	14
Isle Royale..	32¼	34	Winona	7½	8½
Mohawk	21	21½	Wolverine ...	41½	42

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	250	255	
Bost. & Low.	..	245	
Bost. & Me.	205	206	
Bost. & Prov.	290	300	
Bost. Elev.	106	107	
Bost. Gas 5s.	..	86	
Cent. Mass..	16	18	
Fitchburg pf.	120	121	
N. Y. & N. E.			
6s	112	..	
N. Y. & N. E.			
7s	116	118	
West End	83	93	

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	360	365	
Chi. Stock Y.	142	143¾	
Dom. Coal ..	50	52½	
D. Coal pf.	117½	118½	
Erie Tel.	..	109½	
Mex. Tel.	3¼	3½	
N. D. Tel.	144	146	
Pitts. Oil	43¾	44	
W'st'se Elec.	43¾	44	
W. Elec. pf.	64	65	

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—The advances scored in the stock market yesterday were lost to-day in nearly all cases. Metropolitan Elevated was again the leader in point of activity, but the selling of this stock throughout the morning session was sufficiently heavy to keep the price around 80. The common showed some improvement, selling at 26½, but the trading was not large. West Chicago, which at one time yesterday sold at 118, dropped to 116¾. Lake Street Elevated sold at 16½, Union Traction preferred at 79⅛, Diamond Match at 129½, and National Steel common at 47¼. There was heavy selling of Metropolitan Elevated bonds, about $100,000 being disposed of on the morning call. Biscuit and Linseed attracted little attention, and the market for them was devoid of feature. There appeared to be a slight scattering demand for Linseed common at 12 and for the preferred around 53.

	High.	Low.	Close.
510..American Linseed	12⅝	12	12
100..American Linseed pf....	53	53	53
100..American Tin Plate	34	34	34
160..American Tin Plate pf..	83½	83¼	83¼
225..Chicago Union Trac.	27½	27⅜	27⅜
60..Chi. Union Trac. pf....	79½	79⅜	79½
90..Diamond Match	130	129½	129¾
200..Lake St. Elevated.....	16½	16½	16½
50..Lake St. Elev. ctfs.....	15½	15½	15½
251..Metropolitan Elev.....	27	26⅞	27
4,345..Metropolitan Elev. pf...	81	79½	79½
20..National Biscuit	42	42	42
100..National Carbon	19	19	19
260..National Steel	48	47¼	47¼
150..North Chicago	236½	236¼	236½
460..South Side Elev.....	103½	101½	103½
65..Street's W. S. C. L....	21	21	21
483..Union Loop	105	104	104
310..West Chicago	117	116¾	117

BONDS.

$5,500..City Railway 4½s....	101	100¾	100¾
800..Lake St. El. deb. 5s....	96½	96	96½
16,600..Met. Elev. gold 4s....	95⅞	95½	95¾
2,000..North Chicago 4½s....	107	107	107

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—The movement of prices in the stock market to-day was dull and sluggish. There was no pronounced trend, and, while a few stocks advanced, others declined. In no case, however, was the change important. Tidewater Steel was forced down from 16⅜ to 15⅛. Marsden from 13½ to 13. Brooklyn Gas and Electric from 11½ to 11. Sharp advances took place in Philadelphia Electric and North American.

The close was steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20	20¼	Phila. Trac.	96⅛	96¼
Choctaw	37	38	Union Trac.	39½	39¾
Elec. Co. of A.	14¾	15	Un. Gas & I.	159½	160½
Lehigh Val..	27	27⅛	Welsbach Lt.	46	47
Marsden	13⅛	13¾	W. N.Y.& P.	64	64

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

10 shares J. Ottmann Lithographing Company, $100 each, $349.

$6,000 Avondale Marble Company 6 per cent. gold mortgage bonds, due July 1, 1903. Bonds Nos. 1 to 9, both inclusive. Coupons attached from and including January, 1895, (hypothecated) $580 per bond.

$15,000 Avondale Marble Company 6 per cent. gold mortgage bonds, due July 1, 1903, bonds Nos. 61 to 75, both inclusive. Coupons attached from and including July, 1894, (hypothecated) $279 per bond.

$160,000 St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railway Company of Illinois first mortgage 5 per cent. thirty-year gold bonds, 1927. May 1, 1898, and subsequent semi-annual coupons attached, (hypothecated,) $135,756.50.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in November showed increases:

Chicago Terminal Transfer.....	$930
Chicago & West Mich gan.....	6,175
Detroit, Gr. Rap. & Western.....	2,594
K. C., Ft. Scott & Memphis.....	20,437
K. C., Memphis & Birmingham.....	935
Pittsburg & Western.....	3,643
Total increase, 6 roads.....	$34,714
Increase previously reported.....	1,007.177
Total increase, 46 roads.....	$1,041,891
Decrease, 6 roads, previously reported	47,083
Net increase.....	$994,808

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Apart from a sharp advance in New Amsterdam Gas yesterday's market for outside securities developed little of interest. After several days of activity above recent average totals the market halted, and the decrease in the number of transactions was accompanied by some irregularity in prices. Net changes, however, were for the most part fractional and about equally divided between advances and declines.

NEW AMSTERDAM Gas common sold as high as 30½ and closed at 30¼ bid, a net gain of 3½ points. Trading around 30 was fairly active, but the advance to that figure was made on a few hundred shares. At the lower prices there was little disposition to sell the stock, and the majority of traders seemed to be working on the bull side in the gas stocks. New Amsterdam Gas preferred advanced even more sharply than the common, closing at 58 bid, a gain of about 4 points. Bids for the bonds were also higher, and the offerings were light. They closed at 97½ bid. Strength in the New Amsterdam Gas issues was attributed to reports of gas war settlement, of which, however, confirmation was as usual lacking.

ELECTRIC AXLE fluctuated little. All the sales of the day were made between 7 and 7½, and it closed at 7¼ bid, a decline of one-eighth of a point. Much was heard of the test of the company's refrigerating car, which was recently given a trial on a run between Buffalo and this city. Friends of the company say that this test demonstrated the practicability of the refrigerating device, and they are predicting with much confidence the profits the company will derive from this source.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA, yielding to selling pressure, ended the day with net losses in both the common and preferred stocks. Final bids for the preferred stock were 37, a recession of 1 point, while the common stock lost half a point, closing at 12¾ bid. Trading in neither issue was large.

NATIONAL TUBE on the declaration of the regular quarterly dividend on the preferred stock was strong. At the close over 500 shares of the common changed hands at 45, an advance of 2 points over the previous day's closing bid, and the preferred stock closed with a net gain of one-half a point at 93¼ bid.

AMALGAMATED COPPER opened at an advance, but ended the day with a fractional net loss. Trading in the stock was restricted to a few hundred shares. It closed at 87¼ bid, against 87⅝ bid at the close on Monday. The other copper stocks were very dull, with the exception of British Columbia Copper, which showed a small net gain.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER, within the last few days, has regained several points of the decline that resulted from the reports of the formation of an opposition company. Little is now heard of this new company, and quotations are reflecting an increase of confidence in the future of the Royal Baking Powder Company's stock. It sold at 96½ and ended the day at 96 bid.

GENERAL CARRIAGE sold at 33¼ and up to 34½, and closed at 34 bid, a net gain of 1 point.

MANHATTAN LIGHT AND HEAT was traded in in moderate amount at a fractional advance over Monday's closing figures. It ended the day at 10⅝ bid. In a statement issued yesterday by an officer of the company it was set forth that the purpose of the Manhattan Light and Heat Company is to take over the property of the Brooklyn Gas and Electric Company operating in the Thirty-first Ward, Brooklyn, and also to exploit the Loeben lamp. The Manhattan Light and Heat Company controls this lamp for the territory of the State of New York, and it is stated that it already has orders for a considerable number of lamps of this make. These lamps have a very high candle power and will, it is claimed, prove very desirable for lighting outlying districts and small towns where gas plants have not yet been established. The Loeben lamp is fitted with an automatic cut-off which, it is stated, materially reduces the expense of maintenance.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1¾
New Amsterdam	30½	31
New Amsterdam pf.....	58	59
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest..	97½	100
Industrials.		
American Agricultural Chemical....	37	38
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	79	80
American Bicycle	22	25
American Bicycle pf.....	62	75
American Bicycle bonds	90	91
American Hide & Leather.....	35	35¼
American Hide & Leather pf.....	81	82
American Woolen Goods.....	25⅝	25¾
American Woolen Goods pf.....	80	81
American Writing Paper 5s.....	87	..
Beet Sugar	28	30
Beet Sugar pf.....	78	80
Distilling Company of America.....	12¾	13¼
Distilling Company of America pf..	37	38
Electric Axle Light & Power.....	7¼	7½
Electric Boat	20½	21½
Electric Boat pf.....	40	..
Havana Commercial	20	22
Havana Commercial pf.....	60½	61½
International Pump	18	20
International Pump pf.....	67	70
National Gramophone	74	79
National Salt	45	47
National Salt pf.....	77	79
National Tube	44	45
National Tube pf.....	93½	94
Otis Elevator	29½	31
Otis Elevator pf.....	92	95
Pittsburg Coal subs.....	96	..
Royal Baking Powder pf.....	96½	98
Rubber Goods Mfg.....	29	30
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.....	82	82½
Sloss-Sheffield	35	36
Sloss-Sheffield pf.....	73	76
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	454½	456
Union Steel & Chain.....	30	31
Union Steel & Chain pf.....	70	71
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar.....	⅛	¼
Miscellaneous.		
Amalgamated Copper	87¼	87⅜
American Air Power.....	65	70
American Cotton	45	50
American Cotton pf.....	97	101¼
British Columbia Copper.....	16	17
Chicago & Alton sub.....	103¾	107
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i....	108	108¾
Electric Vehicle	95½	96
Electric Vehicle pf.....	72	80
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	¼	1½
Flemington Coal & Coke.....	28	30
General Carriage	34	..
Illinois Tunnel	3⅝	4¼
Manhattan Light & Heat.....	10⅜	10⅝
*Markeen Copper	8	9
Mexican 5s	99	99½
New England Transportation.....	7⅜	7⅝
New York Gas & Electric 4s.....	90½	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s.....	102	102½
New York Transportation.....	14	15
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lakes Erie..	22½	23½
St. Louis subs	133½	135
St. Louis common, when issued....	26	31
St. Louis preferred, when issued..	..	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued.....	..	94¾
Tennessee Copper	14	16
Trust Company of America.....	229	232
*Union Copper	..	28
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke.....	28	29
Whipsaw Copper	12⅝	13¼
*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.		

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue.....	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st..	104	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d....	110	112
Brooklyn City Railroad.....	115	117
Brooklyn City Railroad.....	104	105
Brooklyn Elevated bonds.....	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s..	111	113
Central Park, N. & E. River.....	195	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s....	107	109
Chicago Union Traction.....	28	28¾
Chicago Union Traction pf.....	79	79½
Columbus Railway.....	24¾	..
Columbus Railway pf.....	86	90
Con. Traction of N. J.....	64	65
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s.....	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad.....	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)..	90	92
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av....	70	80
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	89	91
Nassau Electric 4s.....	94	95
Nassau Electric 5s.....	110	113
New Orleans Traction.....	30	..
New Orleans Traction pf.....	104	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad.....	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway.....	33	34
North Jersey Street Railway 4s.....	91	92
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds.....	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st....	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols....	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad.....	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit.....	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.....	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s.....	115	117
Union Railway stock.....	190	200
United Traction, Providence.....	108¾	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction.....	20	31
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.....	104	107
Gas Companies.		
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock.....	8	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest..	78	81
Central Union 5s guaranteed.....	103¼	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark.....	56	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds..	105	106
Consolidated bonds of N. J.....	87½	89¼
Consolidated Gas of N. J.....	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	103	..
Denver Gas	45½	46¼
Denver Gas 5s.....	..	86
Essex & Hudson Gas.....	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	42	47
Fort Wayne Gas 6s.....	63	65
Indianapolis Gas	102	108
Indianapolis Gas bonds.....	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co.....	42	50
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s.....	64	70
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas..	42	48
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	64	67
Mutual Gas of New York.....	300	..
Madison (Wis.) stock.....	81	83
New England Gas & Coke.....	24	25
New England Gas & Coke bonds....	76	76¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.....	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.....	100	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con.....	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.....	55	56
North Hud. L. H. & P. Co. bonds...	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	42	48
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s.....	64	67
St. Joseph, (Mo.).....	40	46
St. Joseph, (Mo.) 5s.....	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock.....	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds.....	89	91
Standard Gas, New York.....	110	113
Standard Gas, New York, pf.....	140	..
Standard Gas 1st.....	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock.....	16	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds..	85	90
Western Gas	106	108
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest..	106	106½
Ferry Companies.		
Brooklyn Ferry	30	33
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int....	94¼	95
Hoboken Ferry, (new).....	69	71
Hoboken Ferry con. 6s.....	94½	94¾
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.....	110	112
Union Ferry	43	45
Union Ferry bonds.....	101	102
Industrials.		
American Ginning.....	20	22
American Type Founders'.....	52⅜	54
Anderson Tobacco Company.....	10	12
Barney & Smith.....	22	25
Barney & Smith pf.....	95	..
Barney & Smith bonds.....	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire.....	4	7
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.....	35	45
Cramps' Shipyard.....	75	81
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf.....	97½	100
Hudson River Telephone.....	110	115
Lorillard Company pf.....	115½	117
Standard Coupler.....	35	40
Trenton Potteries.....	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.....	45	55
Union Typewriter.....	27½	28¼
Union Typewriter 1st pf.....	114	115½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.....	120	123
Worthington Pump pf.....	109	110
Miscellaneous.		
American Bank Note.....	47	50
Central & South American Tel.....	110	112
Iron Steamboat.....	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds.....	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis..	6	8
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf.	23	25

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	74	74	76
2d week Nov.....	$25,902	$24,972	$22,712
From July 1.....	469,781	453,635	408,763
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage.....	614	614	581
2d week Nov.....	43,646	37,471	35,353
From Jan. 1.....	1,884,157	1,619,235	1,411,024
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage.....	451	451	451
2d week Nov.....	31,217	28,623	26,838
From Jan. 1.....	1,372,811	1,288,972	1,118,998
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage.....	975	975	975
2d week Nov.....	111,470	91,033	99,825
From Jan. 1.....	4,389,589	4,046,825	4,153,871
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage.....	276	276	276
2d week Nov.....	35,331	34,396	26,283
From Jan. 1.....	1,316,768	1,230,185	982,282
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage.....	336	336	365
2d week Nov.....	68,265	64,622	65,410
From July 1.....	1,339,163	1,266,742	1,238,050
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY for October—			
Gross	1,443,536	1,245,052	1,230,733
Op. expenses	614,967	680,871	648,848
Net	628,569	564,182	581,885
Gross, 10 months..	12,311,182	10,329,431	10,480,517
Prop. op. exp. to gross	42 3-5	54⅝	52¾
Net, 10 months..	5,034,106	4,035,831	4,017,250
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for October—			
	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings ..	459,207	408,332	50,875
Exp. and taxes..	330,805	268,514	62,291
Net earnings	128,402	139,818	*11,416
From July 1 to Oct. 31:			
Gross earnings	1,728,891	1,675,236	53,655
Exp. and taxes....	1,126,154	1,085,559	40,595
Net earnings	602,737	589,677	13,060
*Decrease.			
ROCHESTER RAILWAY for the quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	231,023	220,740	10,283
Op. expenses	132,133	124,637	7,496
Net earnings	98,890	96,103	2,787
Other income	2,207	1,693	514
Total income	101,097	97,796	3,301
Fixed charges	74,384	75,866	*1,582
Net income	26,713	21,934	4,779
*Decrease.			

The general balance sheet shows cash on hand $5,470, and a profit and loss surplus of $232,010.

The Nassau Railroad Company reports to the State Railroad Commission for the nine months ended March 31, when it was leased to the Brooklyn Heights Company: Gross earnings, $1,-558,697; net earnings, $248,139; other income, $93,-095; total income, $339,234; fixed charges, $754,-992; deficit, $415,758.

The Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad and Brooklyn Elevated Railroad combined from July 1, 1898, to March 31, 1899: Gross earnings, $1,-376,341; net earnings, $484,490; other income, $26,-148; total income, $510,638; fixed charges, $207,-233; surplus, $303,405.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.03	.03
Alpha Con.	.04	.04
Andes	.15	.15
Belcher	.30	.32
Best & Belcher	.45	.48
Bullion	.06	.06
Caledonia	.60	.58
Challenge Con.	.21	.21
Chollar	.23	.23
Confidence	.81	.84
Con. Cal. & Va.....	1.60	1.60
Con. Imperial	.02	.01
Crown Point	.21	.22
Gould & Curry	.20	.23
Hale & Norcross	.41	.42
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.30	.09
Kentucky Con.	.01	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.06	.06
Mexican	.54	.54
Occidental Con.	.13	.12
Ophir	1.15	1.25
Overman	.17	.17
Potosi	.29	.29
Savage	.16	.17
Sag Belcher	.08	.06
Sierra Nevada	.43	.46
Standard	2.85	2.85
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con.	.36	.36
Utah Con.	.08	.10
Yellow Jacket	.18	.20

Silver bars ..... 58½@58⅝ 58½@58⅝
Mexican dollars ..... 47½@48½ 47½@48½
Drafts, sight ..... .10 .10
Telegraph ..... .15 .12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 21.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Acacia.....	39½	40	38¾	38¾
Alamo.....	12¾	12⅞	12½	12¾
Anaconda.....	47	49	48	50
Anchoria.....	85	90	79	80
Argentum.....	21	22	21	21⅞
Bankers.....	13⅜	15	14¼	14¾
Battle.....	32½	35	33	33½
Blue Bell.....	12¼	13	12½	13
Coin.....	210	220	209	212½
Columbine.....	21	21½	21	21⅞
Consolidated.....	16	16½	16	16½
Damon.....	25⅜	26	25½	26
Elkton.....	116¼	118	116	120
El Paso.....	36	37	33	38
Findlay.....	14½	15	14¾	15
Fleece.....	29½	33	29	33
Garfield.....	20¼	20⅜	20¼	22½
Gibson.....	25	28	23	27¾
Gould.....	39½	39⅞	39½	40
Isabella.....	138	138½	140½	141
Independence.....	48½	49	47	47½
Jackpot.....	61½	62	61	64
King.....	99	99⅞	95	99¾
Moon Anchor.....	70	75	70	75
Matoa.....	31½	32	32	32½
National.....	16½	16	16	16½
Ophir.....	65	66⅞	65	66⅞
Pharmacist Con.	15	15⅜	17	17¼
Pinnacle.....	33	33½	33	33⅞
Portland.....	244	245	244	245
Raven.....	70¼	71	71⅜	72
Rawlings.....	33	34½	33¼	34½
Rosa.....	40⅜	42	41	42
Sovereign.....	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅞
Tornado.....	49½	50	49¾	50
Union.....	32¼	33	33	33⅜
Vindicator.....	148	150	148	149
Work.....	31⅝	32	32¼	32½
Zenobia.....	20	22	20	22

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance.....	$294,050,765
Gold reserve.....	246,026,969
Net silver.....	10,430,764
United States notes in the Treasury..	15,890,519
Treasury notes of 1890.....	916,418
Total receipts this day.....	1,116,655
Total receipts this month.....	33,773,703
Total receipts this year.....	224,763,868
Total expenditures this day.....	1,210,000
Total expenditures this month.....	31,926,000
Total expenditures this year.....	215,777,[illegible]
Deposits in National banks.....	82,137,824
Silver bullion	75,835
National bank notes received for redemption to-day.....	282,080
Government receipts:	
From customs.....	567,720
Internal revenue.....	379,688
Miscellaneous.....	169,246

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends have been declared by the National Tube Company and American Linseed Company.

August Belmont, Chairman of the Reorganization Committee of the Kings County and Fulton Elevated Railway Companies, gives notice to holders of certificates of deposit for bonds and stock that on and after Nov. 23 they may receive from the Guaranty Trust Company of New York the new bonds and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock (voting trust certificates) to which they are entitled. Not more than 100 schedules will be received per day. Holders entitled to fractions of bonds or stock may buy or sell to make even amounts.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
112	116	10	Adams Express	111½	111½	111½	111½	.....
16⅞	17	392	Am. Car & Foundry..	17	17	17	17	.....
61¼	62¼	1,320	Am. Car & Found. pf.	62	62	62	62	.....
34⅞	35	20	American Ice	34½	34½	34½	34½	.....
77	80	10	Am. Ice pf	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	.....
38	38½	865	American Cotton Oil..	39¼	39¼	37⅝	38	−1⅛
92½	94	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	+ ⅛
12	12¼	292	American Linseed	12	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
53⅜	53¼	150	Am. Linseed pf.....	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼	− ⅛
11	12	125	American Malting Co.	12¼	12¼	11¾	11⅞	.....
41½	45	300	Am. Malting Co. pf...	42¼	44⅛	42½	44⅛	+1⅝
39	39¼	7,250	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	37¼	39⅜	37¼	39	+1¾
89¾	90	1,713	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	89¼	90¼	89¼	90	+1¾
44¾	45	1,320	American Steel Hoop.	45¾	45¾	44½	45	− ½
83	84	830	Am. Steel Hoop pf...	83½	83½	82½	82⅝	−1½
48½	48⅜	830	American Steel

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Rumors of Big Broadway Deal Denied —The Day's Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

A rumor that the old buildings 36 to 42 Broadway, running through to New Street, had been sold to a syndicate of Chicago capitalists, was denied last evening by the owner of those properties, Woodbury G. Langdon. The property has been on the market for some time, but Mr. Langdon says that, so far as he knows, it is not at present involved in any negotiations that could be called active. A number of brokers who have had the property on their books and who have recently conducted real estate transactions for Mr. Langdon, also professed ignorance of any such deal as that referred to.

John N. Golding and Ranald H. Macdonald have sold for Robert A. Sasseen to Stephen B. Brague the four-story English basement brick dwelling 122 West Forty-fifth Street; 16.8 by 50 by 100.5.

Samuel Weil has bought from the Moses Allen estate the four-story brick building 137 Hudson Street.

The Collins Building and Construction Company has sold to a client the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 51 East Seventy-fifth Street, 20 by 102.2.

Joseph L. Buttenwieser has bought the old buildings 327 to 331 East Twenty-third Street, 50 by 100; also, 231 and 233 East Twenty-fourth Street, running through to 230 and 232 East Twenty-fifth Street, with a frontage of 40 feet on either street.

It is reported that Sarah A. Brintnall has sold the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 122 West Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 98.9.

Ghames & Losere, in conjunction with M. Bargebuhr, have effected the exchange of the plot of ground on the southeast corner of Crotona Place and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street for the three-story single flat 21 Crotona Place.

The Auction Room.

The offering of a number of flats on the west side by order of the Trustees of the David Jones estate brought out a fair attendance at the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, but the interest in the sale proved to be slight All the parcels, nine in number, were sold, but the success of the offering may be attributed to the willingness of the owners to sell rather than to any eagerness on the part of bidders, low prices in general prevailing.

The five-story building 101 Fifth Avenue, also sold under executors' orders by Auctioneer Meyer, was struck down to Oscar P. Williams on a bid of $123,250. Complete results of yesterday's offerings follow:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.
Trustee's Sale.

505 West Fifty-second Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick flat, with two stores, to William Gehringer $16,200
507 West Fifty-second Street, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat, to George Mehrtens 18,400
509 West Fifty-second Street, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat, to Morris Levinson 17,900
521 West Fifty-second Street, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat, to Meyer Solomon 15,450
523 West Fifty-second Street, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat, to Meyer Lowenstein 15,300
210 West Fifty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front flat, with one-story brick extension, to Walter R. Beach 49,850
855 to 861 Ninth Avenue, together with 404 West Fifty-sixth Street, being the southwest corner of the streets named, 100.5 by 125, six-story brick apartment houses, known as the Onteora, to Edward J. Kaufman 162,000
115 and 117 East Eighty-second Street, each 37.6 by 102.2, two five-story brownstone-front apartment houses, to Henry Goldsmith 73,000
117 Albany Avenue, Brooklyn, 19.5 by 80, three-story brick and brownstone dwelling, to Henry Meland, Jr. 4,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

101 Fifth Avenue, east side, 59 feet north of Seventeenth Street, 29.6 by 100, four-story granite-front building; executors and trustees' sale, to Oscar P. Williams.. 123,250
193 Jansen Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, W. E. Thorn 3,500

By Philip A. Smyth.

Broadway, west side, 675 feet south of Variar's Lane, and running through to King's Bridge Road, 177 by 350, vacant; foreclosure sale, to John Parsons 14,900

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

860 Tenth Avenue, 18.8 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to P. L. Anderson 14,333

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, 107 West Forty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front flat, with store; 106 West Forty-seventh Street, south side, 100 feet west of Sixth Avenue, abutting on the foregoing, 22 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 420 and 422 East Forty-eighth Street, south side, 275 feet east of First Avenue, 50 by 100.5, three-story brick factory.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 695 Union Avenue, west side, between Kelly and Dawson Streets, 21.4 by 100, two-story brick dwelling.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, 30 West Ninth Street, south side, 430 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25.4 by 93.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,813; subject to another mortgage for $18,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, 264 West Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,813; subject to another mortgage for $18,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., trustee's sale, Forty-seventh Street, south side, 200 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, four lots by 100.4.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 172.4 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, 50 by 127.4, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,441; subject to another mortgage for $5,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Warren W. Foster, referee, 306 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 116.8 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,765.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 20 feet east of Baretto Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 20 by 63; Ferdinand Hecht of 1,328 Franklin Avenue, owner; J. Garvin, architect; cost, $6,000.

Baretto Street, east side, 43 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for eight three-story frame tenements, 20 by 63; Ferdinand Hecht, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $48,000.

No. 2,118 Third Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 20 by 18; Susan Hazen of 2,118 Third Avenue, owner; T. J. Sheridan, architect; cost, $150.

Sixty-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 25 by 86; F. C. Zobel of 165 Broadway, owner and architect; cost, $88,000.

Sixty-eighth Street, southwest corner of Avenue A, for a one and two story brick and stone stable and office, 20 by 25 and 27 by 55; B. Dunn, premises, owner and architect; cost, $1,000.

Sixteenth Street, southeast corner of Livingston Place, for a six-story and basement brick flat, 34.8 by 71; Joseph Polstein of 220 Henry Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $35,000.

No. 11 Rutgers Place, for a six-story brick flat, 26 by 95.3; N. Armuschefsky, premises, owner; Horenberger & Straub, architects; cost, $20,000.

Hudson Street, southwest corner of Vestry Street, for a seven-story brick warehouse and store, 23 by 95 by 100 by 100; W. C. Dewey of 5 East Fourteenth Street, owner; Wagner & John, architect; cost, $45,000.

Bristow Street, west side, 172 feet north of Jennings Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 42.10; Herman Wauer of 1,101 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

No. 136 Alexander Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; H. Sellheim of 136 Alexander Avenue, owner; Hubert Dosser, architect; cost, $2,000.

Eighth Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick tenement and store; Samuel Weil, owner; George Keister, architect; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, northwest corner of Lexington Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; Patrick J. Ryan of 174 East Forty-ninth Street, owner; Louis Entzer, architect; cost, $7,000.

Eighty-third Street, southwest corner of East End Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; Haines & Mayer of 125 West Nineteenth Street, owners; Franz Wolfgang, architect; cost, $2,000.

Broome Street, northeast corner of Thompson Street, to a three-story brick and frame dwelling; J. Fred Lohman, agent; Henry Klein of 191 East Third Street, architect; cost, $100.

No. 599 Courtlandt Avenue, to a three-story frame tenement and store; Sebastian Fischer of 556 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $100.

No. 6 Front Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; Edward Shea, owner; James J. McGillen, architect; cost, $600.

No. 162 West Forty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick and stone restaurant; Charles E. Rector, owner; William Storm, architect; cost, $1,600.

No. 561 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick flat and store; Thomas Byrnes of 15 West Fifty-eighth Street, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $10,000.

Third Street, northwest corner of Thompson Street, to a three-story brick bachelor apartment; Judson Memorial Church of 54 West Fourth Street, owner; McKim, Mead & White, architects; cost, $14,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Nov. 21.

ARCULARIUS PLACE, n s, 549.5 ft e of Gerard Av, 50x100; Louise Haag to Mathew Walsh and wife 1
BATHGATE AV, e s, 54.10 ft n of 173d St, 20.2x87.6; Bathgate Av, e s, 27.10 ft n of 173d St, 27x87.6; Bathgate Av, n e corner of 173d St, 27.10x87.6; 173d St, n s, 87.7 ft e of Bathgate Av, 28x75; William Nickermann to Marie Nickermann 100
CHERRY ST, 412, 414, and 416, n s, 75x97.6x75x97.8; Aaron Goodman to Hulda Wittner and another 1
COGAN'S LANE, at Riverdale, adjoining land of Terrence Welch, 40x75; Dennis S. Mulligan and another, executors, to Elizabeth A. Mulligan and another 450
COLUMBIA ST, 38, 25x100; also, Columbia St, e s, 125 ft s of Delancey St, 0.8x100; Isaac Cohen to Annie Garlick 1
CONVENT AV, n w corner of 149th St, 99.1x350 to 10th Av; Convent Av, n e corner of 149th St, 99.11x225; Broome St, 472x474, and Broadway, 1,455; 39th St, 13 West; 100th St, s s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 75x100.11; 96th St, s s, 380 ft e of Columbus Av, 39x100.8; 96th St, n s, 349 ft e of Columbus Av, 22x80; 99th St, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 250x100; Boulevard, s w corner of 148th St, 99.11x75; Boulevard, n w corner of 147th St, 99.11x125; Edward Morrison and wife to Alice M. Morrison and another 1
DOWNING ST, 46 and 48, s s, 32.6x82.8x33.8x91.1; Willie Carpenter to Henry Murphy and another 1
EAST BROADWAY, 72, n w corner of Market St, 13.7x67.11x13x67.8; Louise J. Tilby and another to Max Dorf 1
EDGECOMBE ROAD, e s, at s corner of Lot 429, runs s 599.2x e —x n 595x w 211.1x s w 108.9, and other property on High Bridge Terrace; Hugh Stevenson to George F. Johnson 1
LOTS 13, 16 to 20, Block F, 17 and 18, 21 to 28, Block G; 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, Block H; 16 to 19, Block D, map of Dore Lyon property; Lillian V. Parker to Anna E. Lyon 1
LOTS 10,138 and 10,139; map of Woodlawn Cemetery; The Woodlawn Cemetery to Louis and Meta Rohdenburg 1,340
MYRTLE AV, n w s, Lot 76, map of Village of Upper Morrisania, 108x239 to River St x115x203; Nelson Smith to Josephine L. Carnes and others, quit claim 300
MYRTLE AV, n e s, Lot 76, map of Village of Upper Morrisania, 108x239 to River Av x115x203; Myrtle Av, n w s, 216 ft s w of Fitch St, 54x187 to River St x56.2x203; Emil H. Borges to Josephine L. Carnes and others, quit claim 1
MYRTLE AV, w s, 210 ft s of 175th St, 60x—x62.6x—; Josephine L. Carnes and others to Anna Bechb 100
MYRTLE AV, w s, 108 ft s of 175th St, 102x105; also lot 105 ft w of Myrtle Av and 108 ft s of Fitch St, runs w 100 x 100 to Ittner Place, proposed, x100x102; Josephine L. Carnes to Anna Bechb 100
NASSAU ST, 81, w s, 25.8x108x24x106.6, and property in Brooklyn and Far Rockaway; Mary A. Byrne and others to Eugene Ferris 1
NASSAU ST, 81, w s, 25.8x108x24x106.6; also property in Brooklyn and Far Rockaway; Thaddeus C. Ferris and others to Eugene Ferris 1
NORFOLK ST, e s, 50.1 ft n of Broome St, 28x50.1x28.2x50.1; David Cohen and wife to Mary Cohen, 1-5 part 1
OAK ST, 31, s s, 25.6x70; Magdalena Buhler to Constanza Villano 100
PARKSIDE PLACE, w s, Lot 60, map of Norwood, William's Bridge, 25x90; Richard O'Hara to Patrick Goodman 1
PERRY ST, 144, s s, 21x97.5x21x97.6; Lawrence Elkus to James F. North 1
WATER ST, n s, 75.6 ft e of Catharine Slip, 33.4x58.3x35.4x60.8; Margaret O'Neil to James W. Hogan 1
WEST END AV, s w corner of 99th St, 21x80; Isaac Moss, referee, to John S. Wilson 25,000
WEST BROADWAY, 349, 25x100; Lydia M. White to Benedict A. Klein 100
WOOSTER ST, 108 to 114, e s, 100x100; executors of Amos R. Eno to George A. Suter 138,000
5TH AV, s w corner of 119th St, 25.10x100; Julia Fleischmann to Joseph Toch 100
8TH AV, 2,078 to 2,084, s e corner of 113th St, 100.11x97; Fanny Frank and others to Alfred Schiffer 1
8TH AV, 2,078 to 2,084, s e corner of 113th St, 100.11x97; Alfred Schiffer and wife to Mary E. Dempsey 1
12TH ST, n s, 127.6 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 27.6x100; Richard P. Costello, referee, to Joseph S. Wood 3,200
12TH ST, 78 West, 19.11x103.3; John P. Sutor and others, individually, to George A. Schmiersahl 18,000
21ST ST, n s, 175 ft w of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Daniel J. Early and others to Samuel Adams and another 100
27TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Don A. Gaylord to Rose Appel 1
44TH ST, 532 to 536 West, 75x100.5; Cornelius D. Wood and others, trustees, &c., to Harriet W. Anderson 1
52D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 50x200.10 to 51st St; 11th Av, n w corner of 52d St, 50.2x100; Henry and Edward H. Dieke to John H. Maatz 5,000
58TH ST, 144 East, 20x80.5; Bertha Guthaner and another to Aaron Goodman 22,500
73D ST, s s, 142 ft e of Madison Av, 22x102.2; Ella F. Bunting to Elizabeth M. Bunting, ½ part 1
74TH ST, 156 East, 18.3x102.2; Herman Kaufman and others to Charles Simon and another 1
75TH ST, 222 East, 19.7x102.2; Moses K. Wallach to Katharine Ehrmann 100
75TH ST, 222 East, 19.7x102.2; Karl M. Wallach to Moses K. Wallach 100
76TH ST, n s, 202 ft e of 1st Av, 20x102.2; Hulda Wittner to Aaron Goodman 1
76TH ST, n s, 202 ft e of 1st Av, 20x102.2; John P. Gough and others to Hulda Wittner 4,750
76TH ST, n s, 222 ft e of 1st Av, 21x102.2; Moritz Weiss to Aaron Goodman 1
89TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Israel Josefsohn to Katharina Galmbacher 1
89TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Thomas J. Dunn, Sheriff, to Israel Josefsohn 1,700
92D ST, s s, 280.7 ft w of Central Park West, 68x100.8; George F. Johnson to Hugh Stevenson 1
93D ST, n s, 166.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 16.8x68.10 to centre of Apthorp's Lane x16.6x69.6; Thomas Frazier to Frances H. Frazier 1
93D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 17x55.1; also at n w corner of above, 15.9 x17x16.5x17; Thomas Frazier and wife to Walter E. Harding 12,500
98TH ST, s w corner of Central Park West, 100x50.11; Mary E. Dempsey to Alfred Schiffer 1
102D ST, s s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; August Schneider and wife to William F. Schneider 1
110TH ST, 125 East, 25x100.11; Katharine Ehrmann to Moses K. Wallach 1
115TH ST, s s, 286.8 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.10; John McDonnell to Anna Vucci.. 7,000
116TH ST, 57 East, 25x100.11; William Lyman to Louis B. Rolston 34,000
120TH ST, 360 West, 16x100.11; Margaret T. Munn to James W. B. Rockwell 1
128TH ST, 309 West, 20x99.11; Mary S. Redding and another to the Johnston Real Estate and Improvement Company.. 1
136TH ST, n s, 478 ft e of 7th Av, 15.6x99.11; Emma G. Leith to Eliza J. Wilder; 1
136TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Lincoln Av, 50x100; 127th St, s s, 166.3 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x99.11; Matthew C. Quigley to Lizzie A. Campbell 1
137TH ST, 110 to 120 West, 125x99.11; George F. Johnson to Hugh Stevenson.. 1
141ST ST, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Frederick Kappelmann to John W. Sibbard 7,200
161ST ST, n s, e ½ of Lot 74, map of North Melrose, 25x99.5; John Uhelhoer and wife to Jacob Riehl and another 1

Recorded Leases.

BARNES, Henry B., to the Locomobile Company of America; Broadway, 2,154 to 2,158, 5½years ..... 39,000 to 15,000
BILLINGS, Charles K., and another to Joseph L. Reiling and others; Broome St, 453 and 455, s w corner of Mercer St, 5 years 3,000
FOLEY, Terence, to Frederick Klotz; Monroe St, 142, 2 9-12 years 960
GARNISS, John P., to John J. Fox; Washington Av, 1,388 and 1,390, 2 years. 2,400
MARA, John, to Caroline S. Orcutt; 215th st, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 6-12 years ..... 360 to 480
RYAN, Florence B., to George J. Kuck; 7th Av, 1,883, 5 years 2,000
TOLAN, Simpson, to William Teschmacher; 11th Av, 200, s e corner of 24th St, 4 10-12 years 11,458
SCULLY, John S., and another, executors, to Isaac Kornblum; Ludlow St, 22, 2 years 2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

APPELE, Rose, to Don A. Gaylord; 436 West 27th St, ½ year 500
BATES, Amy R., to Schuyler L. Parsons, executors, &c.; all right, title, &c., to land in Manhattan, deed recorded in Suffolk County, Surrogate's Office, 15 years. 200,000
BATES, Amy R., to Schuyler L. Parsons, executors, &c.; all right, title, &c., to land in Manhattan, deed recorded in Suffolk County, Surrogate's Office, 15 years.. 12,000
BAER, Mathilde, to John H. Ives and another, executors, &c.; 34th St, s s, 232.1 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years 80,000
BECKH, Anna, to John Marion; Myrtle Av, w s, 108 ft s of 175th St, 162x205 to River Av x irregular, 3 years 5,250
BECKH, Anna, to James J. Stettheimer and others; Myrtle Av, w s, 108 ft s of 175th St, 200x102 to River Av, or Brook St 12,000
BLOOMFIELD, J. M., and wife to Chauncey W. Town, general guardian, &c.; 82d St, s s, 258 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year. 600
BRENDELL, Mary, to Carl Neppach; 509 West 28th St, leasehold, 1 year 1,500
BRIGGS, John C., and wife to Samuel Hyman; 192d St, s e corner of Valentine Av, 13.10 to King's Bridge Road x202.4 —, (3 avenue x177.11, demand 300
BROOKER, William E., and others to John Marion; Creston Av, s w corner of 183d St, 3 years 2,000
BROWN, James E., to Henry C. Brandes; Eagle Av, w s, 526.10 ft s of Westchester Av, 2 years 1,500
CASE, David K., to Andrew D. Parker; Morton St, s s, 105 ft e of Hudson St, secure notes 1,240
CHRISTIE, Alice L. and Daisy, to J. Frederic Kernochan; 108th St, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 1,000
COUILLARD, Clara C., to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 49th St, s s, 121.6 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year 2,000
DORF, Max, to John Stemme; 72 East Broadway, 1 year 14,000
EHRMANN, Katherine, to Moses K. Wallach; 75th St, s s, 270.10 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years 2,000
GALMBACHER, Katharina, to Joseph Blumberg; 80th St, n s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 2,000
GORDON, Frances H. P., to Thomas Frazier; 93d St, n s, 166.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 16.6x68.10 to Apthorp's Lane, installments 2,400
HARDING, Walter E., to Thomas Frazier; 93d St, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av; also lot adjoining, on n w corner of above, installments 3,500
HEYM, Dorothea, to Barbara Trumpler; 8th Av, n s, Lot 493, map of Village of Wakefield, ½ part, 3 years 1,000
FLINT, Eugenia M., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 78th St, n s, 38 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year 6,000
GILMAN, Cornelia, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 20th St, n s, 520 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years 10,000
GLOVER, Frances L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 31 Rivington St, 1 year 4,000
GLOVER, Frances L., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 27 Rivington St, 1 year 4,000
HARRIS, Edward W., and others to the New York Savings Bank; 87th St, n w corner of Park Av, 5 years 80,000
HERRMANN, Henry, and wife to Jacob Werner; Morrie Av, e s, 98.9 ft s of 140th St, 2 years 2,000
JACOBS, Annie, to the German Savings Bank; 74th St, s s, 133.4 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 14,000
KIRK, Caroline B., to Leesmiein and Joseph Buttenweiser; 2,304 2d Av, 1 year 1,000
KLEIN, Benedict A., to Lydia M. White; 349 West Broadway, 2 years 18,000
KLEIN, Benedict A., to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 349 West Broadway, demand.. 30,000
KLEIN, Benedict A., and wife to Joseph L. Buttenweiser; 327 to 331 East 23d St, demand 15,000
KLONINGER, Helen R., and husband to United States Trust Company of New York; 154 West 84th St, 3 years 29,000
KOENIG, William, to Elizabeth and Henry C. Rosenbaum and another, trustees; St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 122d St, 5 years 28,000
KOENIG, William, to Robert and Helena Dreser; St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 122d St, 2 years 4,000
LYMAN, William and Jennie, to William J. Gilmartin; 89 East 116th St, 1 year.. 3,500
LYMAN, William and Jennie, to William J. Gilmartin; 91 East 116th St, 1 year.. 3,500
MARTIN, Robert P., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 147th St, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, widened, 3 years 12,000
McCARTHY, Jeremiah and William H., to John J. Brady; Union Av, n e s, at s e s of Emmet St, 1 year 600
MILLS, Thomas M. P., to Jacob M. Bergen; 235 Mercer St, 1 year 5,000
MOORE, Katherine E., to James N. and Isabella Wells; 20th St, s s, 300 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years 9,000
MULLENS, Michael, to Albert W. J. Petrie; Madison Av, w s, 81.11 ft s of 110th St, 5 years 12,500
MURPHY, Michael, to David Daly; Gerard St, n e s, 79 ft s e of Bergen Av, 1 year.. 14,000
NASH, Adelaide W., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 9 East 12th St, 3 years 23,000
OLYPHANT, Talbot, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Riverside Drive, e s, 87 ft n of 78th St, 1¼ years 35,000
PEARSON, Albina B., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 435 West 22d St, 1 year 500
POLSTEIN, Isaac, and Louis Cohen to Sender Jarmulowsky; 5th St, s s, 270 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 5,000
RIEHL, Jacob and Anton, to the Harlem Savings Bank; 161st St, n e s, 54.11 ft w of Melrose Av, 1 year 4,500
REILLY, Patrick J., to Jacob Ruppert; 3d Av, 187, saloon lease, demand 1,789
REILLY, Patrick J., to Jacob Ruppert; 187 3d Av, saloon lease, demand 1,789
RUTH, Samuel J., and others to Virginia S. Mackay-Smith and others, trustees, &c., 725 and 727 6th St, 5 years 38,000
SCHMERSAHL, George A., to John P. Sutor and others; 78 West 12th St, 5 years 5,000
SCHMERSAHL, George A., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 78 West 12th St, 1 year 11,000
SHERIDAN, Kate, to the Park Mortgage Company; Lots 44, 47, and 48, Block No. 1; 26, 27, 31, and 32, on Block 2, and Lots 2, 3, 4, and 5, on Block 3, map of property of Sheridan & Segrave, 24th Ward, 1 year 2,500
SIBBALD, John W., to Frederick Kappelmann; 141st St, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years 6,500
SIMMONDS, Hannah, to the National Savings Bank, City of Albany; 457 West 155th St, 3 years 15,000
SINGHI, Carrie J., and another to Anna N. Rogers; Webster Av, n w corner of 178th St, 2 months 6,000
SPRECKLES, Claus, to Bernheimer & Schmid; Madison Av, 1,808, saloon lease, demand 2,700
STRAUSS, Hermann, and another to John A. Aspinwall and another, trustees; 141st St, n s, 106 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years 16,500
STRAUSS, Hermann, and another to John A. Aspinwall and another, trustees; 141st St, n s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years 16,500
SUTER, George A., to Augusta H. and George T. Bliss and others, trustees, &c.; 108 to 114 Wooster St, 3 years 100,000
TAYLOR, Cordelia, to Isaac M. Daggett and another, executors, &c.; 132d St, s s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years 5,000
THE CHURCH OF ST. HEREBERT, Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; East Broadway, s w corner of Rutgers St, 1 year 16,000
VUCCI, Anna, to John McDonnell; 115th St, s s, 286.8 ft e of 1st Av, installments 1,500
WAHLIG, Eugenie G., and Charles, to Wilson M. Powell; 678 East 134th St, 3 years 5,000
WALLACH, Moses K., to Karl M. Wallach; 76th St, s s, 270.10 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years 3,000
WEITE, Anna, to Bernard Tielemann; 18 East 111th St, demand 1,000
WILLANO, Constanzo, to Magdalena Bubler; 3 Oak St, 3 years 12,500
WITTNER, Hulda, to John P. Gough; 76th St, n s, 202 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years. 3,750
WITTNER, Hulda, and Emanuel Glauber to Aaron Goodman; 412 Cherry St, 2 years 2,000
WITTNER, Hulda, and Emanuel Glauber to Aaron Goodman; 416 Cherry St, 2 years 1,000
WOOD, Joseph S., to Peter R. Egan; 12th St, n s, 127.6 ft w of Prospect Av, 1 year. 2,750

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALEXANDER, Emanuel, to Samson Lachman 14,000
BEACH, Sarah R., to Horace W. Robbins, trustee 10,250
COHN, Julius M., and others, executors, &c., to Max Dattziger ..... Nom.
EGAN, Joseph P., to Peter J. Egan 10,000
ERNST, Moritz L., to Alonzo Kimball 22,000
FARLEY, Thomas F., executor, &c., to Mary Culligan, guardian, &c. 9,000
FRAZIER, Thomas, to Charles Frazier... 2,400
FRAZIER, Thomas, to Charles Frazier.... 3,500
GLAUBER, Mollie and Emanuel, to Jeannette Levy 2,000
GLAUBER, Emanuel, to Isidore Jackson.. 1,000
GOODMAN, Aaron, to Peter Otten 1,000
GOODMAN, Aaron, to Peter Otten 2,000
GROSS, Benjamin, to Louis Gross 6,000
HOLLY, Augustus F., executor, to An Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged, Indigent Females 7,722
HOLLY, Augustus F., executor, to An Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged, Indigent Females 7,872
JACKSON, Isidore, and Abraham Stern to Reuben Gerhauer 6,000
KEEGAN, Annie, to John Hassall 850
MENDELSOHN, Fannie, to Henry Gottgetreu 2,000
ROOSEVELT, W. Emlen, executor, &c., to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company ..... Order of court
SIDMAN, Mary F., to Frederick B. Schenck 10,000
SPENCER, William A., and others to John J. Wysong and others, trustees, &c. 18,500
SPENCER, William A., and others to J. Frederic Kernochan, committee, &c. 18,500
WEIL, Gertie, to Herman Horowitz 9,500
WETTERER, William, to Hattie Clark 2,500
WITTNER, Sigfried, to Isidore Jackson... 2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 796 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 44.11x79.11x39.11x78.5; Olaf Bergmark against Pasquale Fusco and Victoria Fusco, owners and contractors.. 1,365
BROADWAY, n e corner of 124th St, 100x175; Vermont Marble Company against Lewis F. Mortimer, owner and contractor 351
CENTRAL PARK WEST; s w corner of 109th St, 100x100; Oscar Draeger against Edward Hallahan and Martha Ahearn, owners; John Hallahan and James Ahearn, contractors 225
COMMONWEALTH AV, s e corner of Mansion St, 25x100; Daniel Swanston against Joseph and Catie Hartmann, owners and contractors 91
LORING PLACE, w s, 112 ft n of 183d St, 25x100; J. P. Duffy & Co. against William S. Phillips, owner and contractor... 49
TIER AV, n s, 250 ft w of North St, 100x500, City Island; Thomas Shannon against J. J. McDonough, owner; the McConnell Manufacturing Company, contractor 225
3D AV, e s, 239.5 ft n of Wendover Av, 75x125; Michele Benincasa against Kate Nierenberg, owner; Kate and Morris Nierenberg, contractors 253
3D AV, e s, 125 ft s of 171st St, 100x102; Felix Angelora against Emil Goldner and John C. Rodgers & Son, owners and contractors 750
19TH ST, 39 East; George H. Thomson & Co. against John F. Scannell, owner and contractor 2,608
95TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100; Dimock & Fink Company against Ida Silberman, owner; Samuel Lyttle, contractor 550
112TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 150x100.11; William J. McGirr against Joseph and David Seglin and Isadore J. Dietz, owners and contractors 716
112TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 150x100; the Vermont Marble Company against Isaac J. Dietz, owner; Seglin Brothers, contractors 95
112TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 150x100.11; Blumstein & Talsky against Seglin Brothers & Co., owners and contractors 2,670
117TH ST, 174 East; Mulhern Steam Heating Company against Michael Coffey, owner and contractor 375
124TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Broadway, 100x100; Eastern Hydraulic Press Brick Company against Lewis F. Mortimer, owner and contractor 309
125TH ST, s s, 808 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 81.11x100.11; Christianson Brothers against Frieda Hart, owner; Max Hart, contractor 54
174TH ST, n w corner of Washington Av, 100x100; the New Jersey Adamant Manufacturing Company against Morris Neufeld, owner and contractor 26

Lis Pendens.

ARTHUR AV, w s, 200 ft s of Jacob St, 25x124; Francesca Sapone against Giovanni Saccomanno, (action to recover property, &c.;) attorney, J. Palmieri.
AVENUE B, w s, 76.8 ft n of 82d St, 25.4x98; Avenue B, e s, 51.5 ft n of 82d St, 25.6x100; William A. Smith, executor, &c., against Louis Brandt and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Man & Man.
SPRING ST, s w corner of Mott St, 25.7x98.7x 25.1x93.9; the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company, trustee, against John G. Norris and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. W. Menzel.
1ST AV, e s, 21 ft s of 6th St, 27.6x72; Christian Knapp against Annie Heusner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage, leasehold;) attorney, G. A. Steinmüller.
3D AV, e s, 239.5 ft n of Wendover Av, 75x125; John Kelly against Kate Nierenberg and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.
35TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Patrick S. Boylan against Catherine Cassin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. R. Wilson.
85TH ST, n s, 298 ft w of 2d Av, 27x102.2; John A. Stewart and another, trustees, &c., against Chevie J. Rae and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Philbin & Beekman.
105TH ST, 339 East; Julia Finnagan and another against Kate Connor, (action to recover ⅔ parts;) attorney, G. H. Hart.
123D ST, s s, 136.6 ft e of 1st Av, 201.6x100.11; Michele Brigante against Jonas M. Libbey and another, (action to recover deposit, &c.;) attorney, R. H. Racey.
126TH St, s s, 80 ft e of 3d Av, 27.6x99.11; William H. Macy, Jr., executor, &c., against John H. Matthews and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.73¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.41¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	7 9-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06½
Sugar, granulated	5.18
Molasses, O. K. prime	.35
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	24.50
Tallow, prime	.04½
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05¾
Lard, prime	5.35
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.50
Butter, Western creamery	.26

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 63@66c; No. 2 red, 67½@69c; No. 2 corn, 33c; No. 2 yellow corn, 33@33½c; No. 2 oats, 23¾c; No. 2 white, 26c; No. 3 white, 25¼@26c; No. 2 rye, 54½c; No. 2 barley, 37@42c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.30; prime timothy seed, $2.45@2.55; mess pork, per bbl, $7.70@8.60; lard, per 100 lb, $4.80@5.02½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.85@5.15; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@5½

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—WILLIAM H. BAGNELL, W. Napier Church, and Robert MacKenzie, as trustees for Kate I. C. Grant de Longuenil, formerly Burrowes, and Edward Mitchell, as trustee under the last will and testament of Abner Weyman, deceased, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM WAHLE, Henry Hintermeister, Mollie Hintermeister, Clara Wakeman, Seward Baker, Thaddeus B. Wakeman, as trustee for Andrew Blake James; Emily I. Wakeman, Thaddeus B. Wakeman, individually; Mary Wakeman, wife of Thaddeus B. Wakeman, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the true first name of this defendant being unknown to plaintiffs; Andrew Blake James, and Artemus Smith; also John Smith, Ann Smith, wife of John Smith; Jane Smith; the names "John Smith," "Ann Smith," and "Jane Smith" being fictitious names, used to describe the tenants in possession of premises known as Number 642 West 149th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the true names of said tenants being unknown to plaintiffs; and any and all other person or persons having or claiming to have the possession or right of possession to the whole or any part of the premises known as Number 642 West 149th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, also unknown to plaintiffs, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint and in the amended and supplemental complaint.

Dated September 27th, 1899.

MITCHELL & MITCHELL,
Plaintiffs' Attys., Office and Post Office address, 44 & 46 Wall Street, Manhattan, N. Y.

To the defendants Emily I. Wakeman, Thadeus B. Wakemah, individually; Mary Wakeman, wife of Thaddeus B. Wakeman, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the true first name of this defendant being unknown to plaintiffs, and Andrew Blake James:

The foregoing supplemental summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order made by the Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 4th day of November, 1899, and on said day filed with the amended and supplemental complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county.

Dated New York, November 6th, 1899.

MITCHELL & MITCHELL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 44 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York. n8-law6wW

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—VICTOR GERHARDS, plaintiff, against MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN, Michael Gustave Blass, "Max" Newman, "Sidney" Cowen, "Charles" Perrine, "James" McLean, Herman Andree, Clarence I. Hornick, "Frank" Cornand, Rachel Reiter, José Rodrigues, the names "Max," "Sidney," "Charles," "James," and "Frank" being fictitious, their real Christian names being unknown to plaintiff; Michael Davis, "Mary" Davis, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her real name being unknown to plaintiff; John W. Rapp, Arthur S. Mith, George Backer, and Adelbert S. Nichols, Julius Spragat, and Jacob Leitner, defendants.—Second Supplemental Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, October 27, 1899.

QUACKENBUSH & WISE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address Number 163 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Michael Davis, his wife, "Mary" Davis, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her real name being unknown to plaintiff; Michael Cowen, Julius Spragat, and José Rodrigues, defendants:

The foregoing supplemental summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated October 27th, 1899, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the seventeenth day of October, 1899, with the supplemental complaint in the above-entitled action.

Dated New York, October 17, 1899.

QUACKENBUSH & WISE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address Number 163 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o18x1aw6w.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of EDWARD F. COE, bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,678.

To the creditors of Edward P. Coe of New York City in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Edward P. Coe was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 21, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOHN HUIRAS, bankrupt. No. 1,737.

To the creditors of John Huiras of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said John Huiras was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the fourth day of December, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated November 21st, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS JOLLY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,714.

To the creditors of Thomas Jolly of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Thomas Jolly was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George W. Holt, Referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 21, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CARL KOHLER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Carl Kohler, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 20th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy; and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 6th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated Nov. 21, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS SCHAUMBURGER, bankrupt. No. 1,731.

To the creditors of Julius Schaumburger of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Julius Schaumburger was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the fourth day of December, A. D. 1899, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated November 21st, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—

In the matter of JOHN SCHLACHTER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,688.

To the creditors of John Schlachter of Hastings-on-Hudson, in the County of Westchester, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said John Schlachter was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 21, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—BENJAMIN TANENBAUM, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Benjamin Tanenbaum, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 16th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 6th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated Nov. 21, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHARLES S. LA VAKE, bankrupt.—No. 1,598.

Notice is hereby given that Charles S. La Vake, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 27, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 6th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, Nov. 21, 1899.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and half supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating carding machines and coil-spring beds. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 907 Columbus.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, DEBORAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEBORAH ANN BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Willis Benner, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899. CHARLES BENNER, WILLIAM H. BAILEY, WILLIAM E. FROST, Executors. WILLIS BENNER, Attorney for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s6-1aw6mW

BALDWIN, SUSAN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN T. BALDWIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jared G. Baldwin, Jr., 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before February 7th, 1900.—Dated New York, July 19, 1899. JARED G. BALDWIN, Executor. JARED G. BALDWIN, Jr., Attorney for Executor, 33 Wall Street, New York City. jy19-1aw6mW

BOTHNER, DOROTHEA J. E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Dorothea J. E. Bothner, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Hyde & Leonard, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of August, 1899. GUSTAV O. BOTHNER, Administrator.

HYDE & LEONARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au16-1aw6mW

BURCHARD, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. BURCHARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 19th day of June, 1899. WILLIAM J. LEEDS, ROSWELL B. BURCHARD, Executors. VAN DUZER & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je21-1aw6mW

COX, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA COX, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of October, 1899. ISABELLA VACHE COX, Executrix. MARY ELIZA COX, Executrix. WM. H. HOPKINS, Attorney for Executrices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. o18-1aw6mW

FRIES, JOHN CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CHARLES FRIES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Jno. Alex. Beall, their attorney, No. 150 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of May, 1900.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1899. LOUISA FRIES, LOUIS A. RODENSTEIN, Executors. JNO. ALEX. BEALL, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan. o25-1aw6mW

GLOVER, THOMAS JAMES.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God, free and independent, to Louisa T. Glover, Thomas G. Barry, Edward B. Barry, James A. Glover, Weltha M. Reynaud, Edward A. Glover, Henry W. B. Glover, Frederick*R. Glover, Louisa T. Glover, John M. Glover, Agnes Glover, and Mary Benedict, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of THOMAS JAMES GLOVER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Louisa T. Glover of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York, by a certain instrument in writing and two codicils thereto, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Thomas James Glover, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 30th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 30th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
T. G. BARRY, Atty. for Petitioner, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. n15-1aw6wW

GREMMLER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GREMMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Coleman & Donohue, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899. CHARLES HEPS and LOUIS RUPP, Executors. COLEMAN & DONOHUE, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, N. Y. C.

HAWLEY, RAVAUD K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAVAUD K. HAWLEY, late of the County of New York and State of New Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of December, 1899.—Dated June 8th, 1899. CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX, L. DEAN HOLDEN, Executors. ROGER A. PRYOR, Attorney for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York je14-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York:

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BAIZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Cardozo & Nathan, their attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1899. ADOLPH PEREIRA, EMILY M. BAIZ, Executors.

CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. aug9-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JANE REDFIELD TURNURE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE REDFIELD TURNURE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Zabriskie, Burrill & Murray, their attorneys, No. 21 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1899.

LAWRENCE TURNURE, JR.,
JEANNIE TURNURE MALLORY,
GEORGE E. TURNURE,
Executors.

ZABRISKIE, BURRILL & MURRAY, Attorneys for Executors, 21 Broad Street, New York. je14-1aw6mW

LOGUE, ELIZABETH A. C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH A. C. LOGUE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Darlington & Jenkins, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1899. JOHN LOGUE, Administrator. DARLINGTON & JENKINS, Att'ys for Adm'r, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y. s27-1aw6mW

MORRIS, BRIDGET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Bridget Morris, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. JOHN MORRIS, Administrator. B. M. Wight, Attorney for Administrator, 61 Park Row, New York City. n15-1aw6mW

PRITZ, CHRISTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTINE PRITZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER and ANTONY HAHN, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys, 30 Broad St., N. Y. City. je14-1aw6mW

SHEIBLE, ALBERT E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT E. SHEIBLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Horwitz and Samuels, at No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1899. NATHAN SALSBURY, Executor. HORWITZ AND SAMUELS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je21-1aw6mW

SCHWIETERING, HERMANN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMANN H. SCHWIETERING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 28 Greene Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of June, 1899. HERMANN HARTMANN, GERHARD VON THULEN, Executors. LARKIN & MARKS, Attorneys for Executors, 170 Broadway, New York City. je28-1aw6mW

VAN SCHAICK, JENKINS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jenkins Van Schaick, late of the County of New York, N. Y., deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.

Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1899.

JOHN D. KERNAN, JR.,
SINGLETON VAN SCHAICK,
Executors.

JOHN D. KERNAN, Attorney for Executors, 39 Liberty St., New York City. je28-1aw6mW

WILLIAMS, EDWARD T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD T. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, as their place of transacting business at the office of Marbury & Fox, No. 3 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of October, 1899. JOHANNA M. WILLIAMS, Administratrix; JAMES S. HEARNS, Administrator. CHARLES FOX, Attorney for Administrators, No. 3 Broad Street, New York City. o25-1aw6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Plaintiff, against LUCY ANN MOORE, Carl Gutmann, and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 16th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Park Avenue, distant one hundred and seventeen feet five and one-half inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said easterly side of Park Avenue with the northerly side of Ninety-second Street; running thence easterly parallel with Ninety-second Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty feet; thence northerly parallel with Park Avenue, sixteen feet nine inches; thence westerly again parallel with Ninety-second Street and part of the way through another party wall, eighty feet to the easterly side of Park Avenue; thence southerly along said easterly side of Park Avenue sixteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning.

The premises above described are situated in Section 5, Block 1,521, upon the land map of the City of New York.

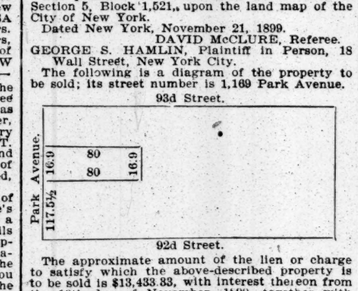
Dated New York, November 21, 1899.

DAVID McCLURE, Referee.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Plaintiff in Person, 18 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,171 Park Avenue.

93d Street.



92d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,433.33, with interest thereon from the 10th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $405.53-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $245 and interest.

Dated New York, 21st day of November, 1899.

DAVID McCLURE, Referee.

n22-2aw3wW&F&d14

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff, against LURY ANN MOORE, GEORGE SCHAETTLER, and others, defendants.

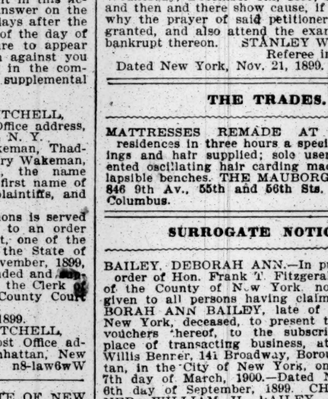
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fourth Avenue distant twenty-five feet six and one-half inches southwardly from the southeastwardly corner of Eighty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, running thence eastwardly, parallel to Eighty-first Street, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet, thence southwardly, parallel to Fourth Avenue, twenty-five feet six and one-half inches, thence westwardly, parallel of nearly so with Eighty-first Street, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, thence northwardly, along the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, twenty-five feet six and one-half inches to the point the place of beginning; being the same premises conveyed to William B. Pope by William H. Ransom and wife by deed dated September 10th, 1886, and recorded September 13th, 1886, in Liber 1,987 of Conveyances, Page 141. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder, and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof.—Dated New York, November 6th, 1899.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

ADAMS & COMSTOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 36 Wall Street, New York City.

The premises to be sold are known as No. 933 Park Avenue, and the following is a diagram thereof:

81st Street.



The approximate amount of the liens or charges upon the premises, to satisfy which the property is to be sold, is $24,433.34, with interest thereon from the third day of November, 1899, besides the costs and allowance amounting to $850.10, with interest thereon from November 4th, 1899, besides the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens upon the property which are to be paid by the Referee out of the purchase money or allowed to the purchaser is:

Taxes for 1897	$378.00
Taxes for 1898	561.80
Taxes for 1899	496.08

Water rent by meter since Feb. 14, 1898, amount not fixed, to which should be added the interest on said amounts respectively.—Dated New York, November 6th, 1899.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

n8-2aw3wW&S&n29

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—Place of Trial.—CHARLES WEINBERG, plaintiff, against SARAH M. HUNT, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of November, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, with the buildings thereon, described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Forty-fifth Street and the westerly side of Sixth Avenue, and running thence southerly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet four (4) inches; thence westerly, parallel with Forty-fifth Street, twenty (20) feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Sixth Avenue, and part of the way through the middle of a party wall, one hundred (100) feet four (4) inches to the southerly side of Forty-fifth Street; and thence easterly, along the southerly side of Forty-fifth Street twenty (20) feet to the point of beginning, be said several distances and dimensions more or less; said premises being known as No. 110 West Forty-fifth Street.

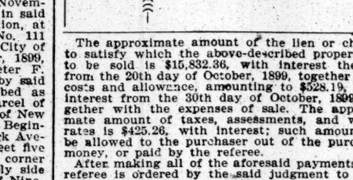
Dated New York, November 3rd, 1899.

ARTHUR D. TRUAX, Referee.

LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

45th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,832.26, with interest thereon from the 20th day of October, 1899, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $528.19, with interest from the 30th day of October, 1899, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $425.26, with interest; such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

After making all of the aforesaid payments the referee is ordered by the said judgment to pay, out of the surplus money, if any, to the defendant Sarah M. Hunt, or her attorneys, the sum of $10.00, costs, with interest from the 30th day of October, 1899, and also the sum of $12,711.65, with interest from the 20th day of October, 1899, the amount of said defendant's lien upon the premises.

ARTHUR D. TRUAX, Referee.

n8-2aw3wW&S&n29

NOS. 583 AND 585 EAST 159TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—HENRY W. GILBERT, plaintiff, against PHILIP J. DIRKSEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of December, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

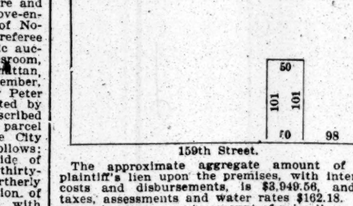
All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth (159th) Street, distant ninety-eight (98) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of said One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street and Courtlandt Avenue; thence running northerly parallel with Courtlandt Avenue, one hundred (101) feet; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, fifty (50) feet; thence southerly again parallel with Courtlandt Avenue, one hundred and one (101) feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along said side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, fifty (50) feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 14th, 1899.

MORRIS CUKOR, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



159th Street.

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs and disbursements, is $8,949.56, and of taxes, assessments and water rates $162.18. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $10,805.

MORRIS CUKOR, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. n15-2aw3wW&S&d6

LEGAL NOTICES.

BOOKSTAVER, MARCUS B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARCUS B. BOOKSTAVER, lately doing business in the County and City of New York, individually, and in partnership with one Brown, under the firm name of Bookstaver & Brown, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof duly verified to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Marcus B. Bobkstaver for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 128 Franklin Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 16th day of October, 1899.

BYRON RAWSON, Assignee.

EDWIN CLINTON HARVEY, Attorney for Assignee, 128 Franklin Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, NOTICE is hereby given that at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at the County Court House, Part 1., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of November, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as petitioner can be heard, BATT & ESBERG, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York, will present a petition for change of name of said corporation, so that it shall thereafter be designated as BATT, GUNST & ESBERG.—Dated New York, October 7th, 1899.

DAVIS & KAUFMANN,
Attorneys for Petitioner, 280 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY, AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, as Trustee for Neilson Brown, under the will of Alexander Brown, deceased, plaintiff, against WILLIAM B. POPE et al., defendants.—Notice of sale.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action on the fourth day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment appointed, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 29th day of November, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fourth Avenue distant twenty-five feet six and one-half inches southwardly from the southeastwardly corner of Eighty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, running thence eastwardly, parallel to Eighty-first Street, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet, thence southwardly, parallel to Fourth Avenue, twenty-five feet six and one-half inches, thence westwardly, parallel of nearly so with Eighty-first Street, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, thence northwardly, along the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, twenty-five feet six and one-half inches to the point the place of beginning; being the same premises conveyed to William B. Pope by William H. Ransom and wife by deed dated September 10th, 1886, and recorded September 13th, 1886, in Liber 1,987 of Conveyances, Page 141. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder, and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof.—Dated New York, November 6th, 1899.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

ADAMS & COMSTOCK,

Last Winter our medium weight overcoat was tested and found more comfortable than a heavy weight as far as warmth went, 85 days out of 100.

28 different styles, rough and smooth, light grey, Oxford, black, tan and olives; $16 to $32.

We have enough faith in our customers' taste and in our own to have certain ultra patterns just as soon as the tailors do.

Sack and English walking coat suits in the new styles from the Old World; $25 to $82.

If your suit's a trifle sombre lighten it up with a color note.

Fancy waistcoats that are set to any suit key; $6 to $10.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

258 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

STILL NO MOLINEUX JURY

Another Day Spent in Trying to Get the Needed Five Men.

CONRAD'S STARTLING ANSWER

Thought Physiognomy Might Prevent Him from Giving Defendant a Fair Trial.

Not one juror was chosen yesterday to try Roland B. Molineux for the murder in December last of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, and the seven men already selected, as well as several hundred talesmen summoned to attend in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Goff, were compelled to sit all day and listen to the long line of questions put to prospective jurors, only to see one after the other turned away. Only twice did there ever seem a possibility of getting a juror—once when Herbert Gleason, after passing all the qualifications, was peremptorily challenged by the defense, and again when the last talesman for the day, Ernest B. Conrad, was called.

Mr. Conrad went through the questioning of nearly an hour without a hitch. He is an electrical engineer connected with the Electric Launch Company of Morris Heights, and the last question put to him brought out the most startling answer of the trial.

"Now, Mr. Conrad," said Mr. Weeks impressively, pointing to Molineux, who half rose from his seat to look squarely at the talesman, "do you know of any reason why you could not give to this defendant a fair and impartial trial, based on the evidence?"

Mr. Conrad hesitated and stroked his chin reflectively. He did not answer and Recorder Goff repeated the question.

"Well, nothing except—" he began haltingly, "except—well, I might say physiognomy."

The Recorder looked surprised. "Do you think that would interfere?" he said.

"No, I don't think it would."

"Have you any doubt about it?" persisted the Recorder. There was no answer from the talesman, and the lawyers looked perplexed. Finally the Recorder in a weary tone asked Mr. Weeks if he would submit the challenge, and the counsel for the defense did so.

"I will sustain it," said the Court, "although it is not a legal right," and Mr. Conrad left the stand, looking relieved.

Most of the talesmen examined yesterday were either against capital punishment or were opposed to circumstantial evidence. There were many, however, who seemed not to understand the plainest questions put to them. The Recorder was visibly annoyed, and Mr. Osborne did not press so many questions for general disqualification.

Charles H. Woerz, a brewer, was called, and when he said he had been in business here for some years no other questions for general disqualifications were pushed. The matter passed to the challenge for implied bias, and the talesman was asked:

"Have you conscientious scruples regarding the death penalty such as would preclude you from finding a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, although convinced beyond a reasonable doubt of the defendant's guilt?" This is the question prescribed by the code.

"I haven't got anything against him," was Mr. Woerz's reply.

The question was put again with a similar answer, and then Mr. Osborne asked if the talesman was opposed to capital punishment. He said he was not. He was asked if he knew that he was being examined as a juror and not as a witness, and he said he thought he knew that. It finally developed that he had a personal acquaintance with Mr. Weeks and the defendant, and he was allowed to go.

Another happening of the same kind during the day brought forth an expression from the Recorder that the counsel thoroughly indorsed. One talesman said he had sat as a juror in criminal cases several times, yet he could not understand the simplest questions put him.

"Under the circumstances," said the Recorder, "it is easy to account for some of the verdicts found in criminal cases."

During the day 35 talesmen were examined, and so far there have been examined in all 185 talesmen. Out of these but seven jurors have been found, but the lawyers hope to complete the jury during this week. The work of finding the other five jurors will go on to-day at 10:30 o'clock.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC ALDERMAN.

Board Elects Abraham L. Bennett to Succeed a Republican in Spite of Opposition Protests.

The Brooklyn Democrats in the Board of Aldermen, with the assistance of their Tammany colleagues, succeeded yesterday in electing Abraham L. Bennett as Alderman from the Seventeenth District of Kings County to succeed Jacob D. Ackerman, who died two weeks ago. Mr. Ackerman was a Republican, and the Republican members of the board objected strenuously to the selection of a Democrat to a place to which they felt themselves entitled. Mr. Bennett was the Democratic candidate at the late election, and was defeated by a majority of nearly 3,000 votes.

When the motion to elect Mr. Bennett was made, Alderman McInnes (Rep.) wanted it referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Mr. McInnes characterized the motion as "the most audacious piece of bad politics" he had ever heard of. "If you put it through," Mr. McInnes shouted, shaking his fist at the Democratic side, "the sixteen Republicans in the new board will avenge it."

Aldermen Wentz and Stewart (Reps.) also denounced the motion, but no attention was paid to these remarks and Mr. Bennett was elected.

President Woods appointed Aldermen McKeever and Byrne (Dems.) and Burleigh (Rep.) as a committee to wait on the new Alderman and escort him to the chamber. Col. Burleigh, however, declined to serve, saying that while he appreciated the kindness of the President, he would not be "a party to any action seating a man who had been rejected by a majority of 3,000 votes in his own Assembly district."

"He reduced the normal Republican majority," suggested Alderman McKeever.

"He did it because 200 votes were given him by the Inspectors," some one shouted from the rear of the room.

"Make a thirty-day man of him," Col. Burleigh suggested, alluding to the early expiration of the new Alderman's term.

Alderman Wentz, who was angry clear through, yelled: "You fellows will be sorry for this next year."

Alderman Vilton took Col. Burleigh's place on the committee, and Mr. Bennett was brought in and sworn into office.

John Worth (Rep.) was elected Alderman from the district at the recent election, and will take his seat at the beginning of the new year.

BEST & Co
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Dancing School
AND
Party Costumes,
For Boys and Girls.

Including
Shoes, Neckwear,
Hosiery, Gloves, etc.,
to match.

Each article has the correctness of style and perfect fit always associated with this establishment, and which result from the employment only of such designers as are best acquainted with the requirements of young people.

60-62 West 23d St.

REFRESHING SLEEP.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Quiets the nerves, relieves the tired and confused condition of the brain, and induces refreshing sleep.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

REDUCED PAY FOR TEACHERS.

Old Schedule to Govern for October Pending a Final Settlement.

The school teachers of Manhattan and the Bronx soon will receive checks for their salaries for the month of October, but they will be based on the schedule which prevailed before the Ahearn law establishing the minimum of salaries went into effect. Acting Clerk Pussey of the School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx said yesterday afternoon that he had already sent in to Mr. Cook, Auditor of the Board of Education, all the pay rolls. The course decided upon, he said, was intended to give immediate relief to the teachers, while the question as to whether the teachers are entitled to payment for October under the subsequent schedule could be decided later.

The Board of Directors of the Teachers' Association met in the afternoon in the College of the City of New York to hear the report of its Committee on Teachers' Interests which had been empowered to bring suit, if necessary, for the payment of the teachers' full salaries under the Ahearn law. Chairman Gross, in reading the report, said that the committee had taken legal advice on the matter, and had carefully considered the reductions which were sought to be made in the teachers' salaries. The committee recommended:

First—That we indignantly protest against the wrong that has been done to the teachers of all classes by withholding from them that which is rightfully theirs, entailing, as it does, an amount of pecuniary embarrassment of which those who are responsible for the result can have no adequate conception.

Second—That we advise the teachers to accept, under protest, the checks for reduced salaries, since such acceptance can in no wise invalidate their claims to the full scheduled salaries.

Third—That we advise delay in the matter of bringing suit till action on the part of the Board of Education may render such a step necessary.

The report of the committee was adopted without a dissenting vote.

Senator Ahearn had a talk with Controller Coler yesterday regarding the operations of the Ahearn law and the salaries of school teachers. Mr. Coler told him that a compromise had been reached between the city officials and the members of the Board of Education which he thought would be satisfactory to all concerned. He said that it was not the Ahearn law that was making the trouble so much as the action of the Board of Education in raising salaries of teachers not affected by the law. Senator Ahearn said he was interested in the welfare of all the teachers, and wanted to see the city do right by them.

To Help Brooklyn's Water Supply.

Two resolutions authorizing the issue of bonds came up before the Aldermen at yesterday's session. One, of $100,000, providing for a new steel dump for the Department of Street Cleaning, was defeated. The other, of $110,000, for the construction of a forty-eight-inch water main from the Millburn pumping station to Spring Creek in the Borough of Brooklyn, was adopted. This improvement will add 25,000,000 gallons a day to the water supply of Brooklyn, after the needed reservoirs are completed. The new main will extend a distance of twelve miles.

Ahearn Act Held Unconstitutional.

Chapter 700 of the Laws of 1899, known as the Ahearn act, which was passed for the purpose of allowing all officials who had been prosecuted or indicted, and had been successful in the courts, to compel the payment by the city of the expense of their defense, met with another defeat yesterday. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Second Department handed down a decision in the matter of Jensen, in which, in a long opinion, written by Justice Bartlett, the court unanimously holds that the act is unconstitutional. This has been the opinion of every court which has passed upon the question.

Aldermen to Meet Twice a Week.

After a consultation with Mayor Van Wyck, Mr. McCall, the Tammany leader in the Board of Aldermen, introduced and had passed yesterday a resolution ordering the board to meet on Tuesdays and Fridays throughout the rest of its term of existence. This was done in order to clear the calendar, which is in an unusually crowded condition.

CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION ACT.

Board of Trade and Transportation Suggests Amendments.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation has sent to President McKinley a memorial which recommends several amendments and modifications of the Customs Administration act. The President is requested to embody them in his message to Congress.

Among the suggestions made is one in relation to the provision which makes the additional duties imposed by Section 7 as penalties for undervaluation applicable to all cases in which the appraised value exceeds the entered value by 1 per centum or more. The statute, the memorial says, thus makes no allowance for such actual variations in foreign values as exist in all markets of the world upon goods manufactured by different competing concerns, and, while duty as prescribed by the tariff law should be levied upon the full assessed value of imports, it is commercially unreasonable to impose penalties for undervaluation without an allowance of at least 5 per centum for legitimate differences in cost.

Another feature which is said to impose unnecessary hardship upon the importer is the provision relative to appeals in reappraisement cases. Under the provision of Section 13 the importer has but two days for an appeal on appraisement to the Board of General Appraisers.

Other subjects treated and for which remedies are suggested are judicial congestion, inadequacy of a board of nine General Appraisers to the work devolving on it, the increase of the efficiency of the board by giving right of retirement on pay, and the publication of decisions in reappraisement cases.

Silk.

Novelty Silks,—stripes, checks, plaids, conventional or floral figures. Various weaves. Light, medium and dark colors, 55c., 75c., 95c. and $1.25 per yard.

Plain taffetas,—fine quality,—black, white, delicate and medium shades, 55 cents per yard.

Fancy velvets,—handsome brocade designs, $1.25 to $2.50 per yard; Former price $2.50 to $6.00

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

TRIMMED MILLINERY.

Toques, Turbans, "Sailors," "Walking Hats" and Bonnets. Latest fashionable trimmings, $10.00; Value $12.00 to $25.00

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Black Dress Goods.

Second Floor.

Fine quality Cheviot,—50 inches wide, 50 cents per yard.

52 inch Camel's Hair Cheviot, $1.00 per yard; Value $1.50.

Venetian Cloth,—Smooth Surface,—50 inch. wide, $1.50 per yard.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

CORRECT in FIT. ARE, the BEST.

EARL & WILSON'S
Trade E. & W. Mark.
DRESS SHIRTS.

PERFECT in EVERY DETAIL. LINEN of SPECIAL WEAVE.

MONSTER EUCHRE PARTY HELD.

Sick Poor in St. Catharine's Hospital, Brooklyn, Benefited.

Probably the largest progressive euchre party ever held in Brooklyn was given last night at the Knapp mansion, Bedford Avenue and Ross Street, Williamsburg, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society, attached to St. Catharine's Hospital, for the benefit of sick poor in the institution. More than $1,000 was realized. There were 400 tables, and so great was the crush that many were unable to gain admission.

There was also a penuchle party for the accommodation of persons who did not care to play euchre, and special prizes were given for this game.

There were sixty prizes, the principal ones being three separate tons of coal, gold-headed canes, a silver service, gold pens, Dresden vases, hand mirrors, perfume boxes, boxes at three of the leading Brooklyn theatres, set of silver oyster forks, carriage robes, umbrellas, and several articles of furniture.

Bishop McDonnell made an address of welcome, and commended the work of the Ladies' Aid Society. There were also addresses by ex-Congressman Thomas F. Magner, the Rev. Edward J. McGoldrick, the Rev. Peter Dauffenbach, and others. The playing began at 9 o'clock, and lasted for three hours.

The committee having in charge the prizes comprised Drs. Casey, Dailey, Decastro, and Carroll, and Peter Goetz, Theodore Eich, and J. M. Geiger.

These are the officers of the Ladies' Aid Society: Mrs. Joseph Eppig, President; Mrs. A. Brown, First Vice President; Mrs. M. Bannon, Second Vice President, and Miss Catherine Eppig, Recording Secretary.

Brooklyn Churches to Unite.

The Blythebourne and Borough Park Methodist Episcopal Churches, in Brooklyn, have decided to unite, it being believed that a strong church will result from the consolidation. This decision was reached at a meeting held on Monday night. The two congregations will worship together for the first time next Sunday.

Money for Mrs. James H. Brennan.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $6 from "M. F." for the widow of James H. Brennan, the bricklayer who was killed by a fall from the Battery Park Building. The money has been delivered to Mrs. Brennan.

We don't say that nothing else will cure a cold, but nothing will cure more or worse colds, or cure them quicker, than Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"Don't argue with a fanatic, but ask him to dinner," says Sidney Smith,

and let us add, "ask him to your Thanksgiving Dinner"—and if you really desire to convince him of the basic soundness of your argument, satisfy his aesthetic as well as his gastronomical appetite by having your dining-room furniture and appointments as tasteful as your dinner. The artistic beauty and veritable goodness of our dining-room pieces is such as to dissipate fanaticism and pessimism and encourage a disposition allied to "sweetness and light."

All of these furniture aids to optimism are at factory prices, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

OPPORTUNITY IN SKIRTS

Dress Skirts, Plain and Plaids, Heavy Cheviot, In Oxford, Grey, Black, Brown and Tan, at $3.95, regularly sold at $5 and $9.

Also Rainy day Skirts—double-face cloth, deep stitched hem, at $5.00, value $8.00.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

Great Remnant Sale! | Great Remnant Sale! | Great Remnant Sale!

O'Neill's.

First Big Remnant Sale

of Upholstery Stuffs, Odd Shades, Curtains, Portieres, Lace Panels for Doors and a Few Odd Sizes of Rugs!

This is the first sale of the kind we have ever held and we intend that it shall be a record breaker. Every remnant, every odd Shade, Curtain or Portiere, that we can find in the department will be on sale this morning, and at a price that will insure its quick purchase. We will also offer a limited number of odd sizes of Oriental and Domestic Rugs. If you are looking for odd bits of this kind at an attractive price we promise you it will be well worth your while to attend this sale—Look!

Remnants of Dotted and Figured Muslins, used for Sash Curtains, worth 25c Yard, 5c
Remnants of Plain Bobinet Laces, used for curtaining vestibules, worth 50c., Yard, 10c
Plain and Figured Silks in short lengths, good colorings, worth 65c, Yard, 19c
Remnants of Sash Laces, variety of styles to pick from, worth 75c. . . Yard, 15c
Remnants of Fine Vestibule Laces in Rich Decorative Panels, goods worth 1.00 25c
Remnants of Fine Irish Points, Fish Nets, Tambour Laces and Vestibule Panels, worth 1.50 . . . . . 35c

Fringes.
Long and Short Lengths.
For Sashes, worth 25c. . . Yard, 5c
For Mantels, worth 50c. . . Yard, 10c
For Draperies, worth 75c. . . Yard, 15c
For Portieres, worth $1.00 . . Yard, 25c

Shelf and Table Oilcloth.
A variety of styles and colorings, all short lengths,
12½c. lengths . . each, 3c.
30c. lengths . . each, 5c.

Assorted Shades
in Hollands and Opaques, mounted on spring rollers, complete, worth 39c., 15c. each.

Slip Covers.
Linens of Irish and German makes, assorted colorings and leading stripes, 50 inches wide, always sold at 35c. yard; to close out they're marked 10c. yard.

Cretonnes, Silkolines,
Sateens and Japanese Crepes
in one to six yard lengths,
Worth 15c., 4c. yard.

Pillow Tops
in Tapestries, Damasks and Velours, worth 50c., 10c. and 15c. each.

Scotch Laces.
Nottingham Laces, Guipure Laces and Novelty Laces.
The above all in curtains, one, two and three pair lots, full length and width.
Worth 3.00, 98c. pair.

Real Goods in Lace Curtains
in odd pairs and two-pair lots of Irish Points,
4.98 quality . . 2.25 pair
7.50 quality . . 4.48 pair
10.00 quality . . 6.48 pair

Very Important!
Real Renaissance Curtains
in two and three pair lots,
Regular 8.98 quality . . pair 4.98

Portieres.
Imported and Domestic Tapestries and Damasks, latest styles, odd lots; worth as high as 10.00 pair, to be sold by the strip, at 1.49 each.

Couch Covers.
A large assortment to pick from.
50-inch size; worth $5.00 . . 2.48
63-inch size; worth $8.00 . . 4.48

Rugs.
All-wool Reversible.
Size 72x36 inches, variety of styles and colors; worth $3.00, 1.58 each.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS IN ODD LOTS OF RICH LACE CURTAINS!
Some worth as high as $15.00, to go at . . Pair, 8.98 Others, worth $20.00, to go at . . . Pair, 12.95
And Extra Specials, worth $30.00, at . . Pair, 16.98

We reserve the right of not separating any of the above lots and positively refuse to exchange any of these goods bought at this Special Sale.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

H. O'NEILL & CO., 6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Overcoats.

Our Overcoat story to-day deals with the following specially good kinds:

Oxford Cheviot, cut short and full, lined with a fine serge, and silk sleeve lining, $12.00.

Black or Oxford Frieze, serge lined, silk sleeve lining, $14.00.

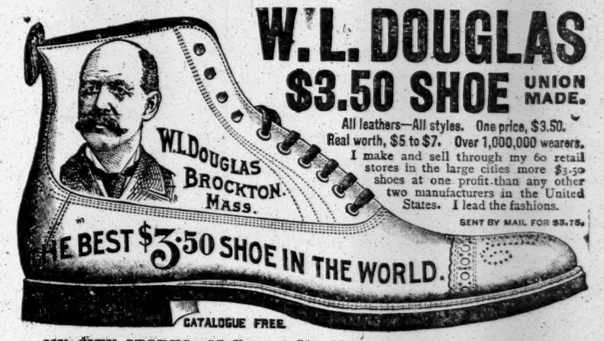
Black or Oxford Kersey, Italian lined and silk sleeve lining, double stitched and raw edge, $18.00.

Oxford Melton, raw edge, silk shoulders and wool body lining, $25.00.

Oxford, Black and Blue Elysian, piped edge and silk lined, $30.00.

Oxford Cheviot, full silk lined, cut very boxy, $35.00

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE.
All leathers—All styles. One price, $3.50.
Real worth, $5 to $7. Over 1,000,000 wearers.
I make and sell through my 60 retail stores in the large cities more $3.50 shoes at one profit than any other two manufacturers in the United States. I lead the fashions.
SENT BY MAIL FOR $3.75.
CATALOGUE FREE.

MY CITY STORES.—95 Nassau St.; 43 Cortlandt St.; 433 Broadway, cor. Howard; 753 Broadway, cor. 8th; 1349 Broadway, cor. 36th; 345 8th Ave.; 974 3d Ave.; 2202 3d Ave., cor. 120th; 220 W. 125th St. BROOKLYN.—421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl; 494 5th Ave.; 708 Broadway, cor. Thornton; 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave. JERSEY CITY.—10 Newark Ave. NEWARK.—785 Broad St.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th.....at 8:15 Daniel Frohman, Manager. Matinées Wednesday & Sat.
LAST WEEK
E. H. SOTHERN and MISS HARNED
THE SONG OF THE SWORD.
NEXT MONDAY, DANIEL FROHMAN'S CO.,
The Manoeuvres of Jane. By Henry Arthur Jones.
SALE OF SEATS BEGINS THURSDAY.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
Annie Russell in Miss Hobbs

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St Evgs., 8:15. Matinée Saturday. Xtra Matinée Thanksgiving.
JULIA MARLOWE | Barbara Frietchie.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Matinée Saturday. Xtra Matinée Thanksgiving Day.
Wm. Gillette in his new play SHERLOCK HOLMES

MADISON SQ. THEATRE 24th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. & Thanksgiving.
Charles Frohman's Comedians. MAKE WAY FOR THE LADIES

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées To-day & Saturday & Thanksgiving.
JOHN DREW | THE TYRANNY OF TEARS

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
EVENINGS, 7:45. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN CYRANO DE BERGERAC
BY EDMOND ROSTAND.
XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
IN PREPARATION.
A Revival of BEAU BRUMMELL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. The Great Rural Drama.
"WAY DOWN EAST."
Prices, 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:10

THE NEW YORK. Eve., 8:30 Popular Prices. MATINEES DAILY, Including Sunday, at 2:30.
BIOGRAPH PICTURES OF THE JEFFRIES-SHARKEY CONTEST.

KEITH'S. CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. FAY TEMPLETON. Jas. O. Barrows & Co.: "Tactics." Next Week: THE GIRL WITH THE AUBURN HAIR.

KOSTER & BIAL'S 50c Mat. to-day to all parts house. "ROUND NEW YORK" & Sherlock Holmes Burlesque SHARKEY-JEFFRIES, CORBETT, The De Forrests, & The Craggs.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Eve. at 8. Mats. To-day & Sat. Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp
*Special Matinée Thanksgiving.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. MAY IRWIN in SISTER MARY. The woman who makes you laugh.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Every Eve., The Great Hit, DIE HERREN SOEHNE. (Our Gentlemen Sons.)

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, ANNUAL BENEFIT PERFORMANCES.
ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUMS,
To-morrow (THURSDAY.)
Afternoon at 1:30 P. M.
Evening at 7:30 P. M.
General Admission One Dollar.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON, 1899-1900.
Under the Direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
The Subscription Department IS NOW OPEN in the lobby of the Metropolitan Opera House.
Address all communications to Maurice Grau Opera Co., Subscription Department, WEBER PIANO USED.

The Sensation of the Concert Season
MENDELSSOHN HALL. Sat. Aft., Nov. 25, at 2:30.
CLARA BUTT
Res. Seats $1 & $1.50, now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square. Direction N. Vert & Henry Wolfsohn

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evs. at 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
Last 2 weeks.
WM. H. CRANE and His Company in A RICH MAN'S SON.
SPECIAL MATINEE THANKSGIVING.

AMERICAN 42ND & EIGHTH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
Evs., 8:15. 25c. to $1. Mat. To-day, 2:15. 1,100 Seats, 25c.
LUCIA
Next Week—FAUST (in English.)

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Sat. Aft., Dec. 2.
CHOPIN RECITAL. VLADIMIR DE PACHMANN.
LAST RECITAL.
Seats now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

Herald Square Theatre. Evs. 8. Mats. To-day & Sat.
LAST WEEK. The Zangwill Play "Children of the Ghetto."
"A GREEK SLAVE."—TUESDAY, NOV. 28.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

CASINO! TO-NGT, 8:15. MAT. SAT. AT 2. Xtra Mat. Thanksgiving Day!
2D GREAT M'NTH! ALICE NEILSEN OPERA COMPANY in The Singing Girl

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. Social Maid Burlesquers. Comedy & Great Vaudeville.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Fri. Aft., Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock. Res. Seats, $1, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.
ORGAN RECITAL BY J. WALLACE GOODRICH, Assisted by Gertrude May Stein.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. Mat. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2.
MRS. KENDAL In Their London Success, The Elder Miss Blossom
Xtra Mat. Thanksgiving Day.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Ev'gs, 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2.
LAST WEEK.
JULIA ARTHUR
MORE THAN QUEEN.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

WED. EVE., NOV. 29—8 P. M. Precisely
KLAW & ERLANGER PRESENT GEN. WALLACE'S BEN-HUR
Dramatized by William Young, Esq.
Seat Sale Begins To-morrow Morning.
First Week—Mats. Thanksgiving and Saturday.

Six Symphony Concerts FOR Young People
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Saturdays, 2:30 P. M., at Carnegie Hall.
Dec. 2, Jan. 13, Feb. 3, Feb. 24, Mch. 10, Mch. 31.
Each number on the programme will be preceded by a short explanation.
Subscription tickets, Boxes, $60; Parquet, $6, now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

Proctor's 23d ST. Cont. Perf. Cissie Loftus 15, 25, 50c. Moving Pictures, (new.) Press Eldridge, Cressy & Dayne, Drawee, 30 others

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. Cissie Loftus 15, 25, 50c. Moving Pictures, (new.) Tacianu, Three SaVans, Bon Ton Trio, 30 others.

New Illustrated Lecture by DWIGHT L. ELMENDORF, at SHERRY'S, 5th Ave. and 44th St., Thursday, Nov. 23d. Afternoon, 3:30. Evening, 8:30. Tele-Photographs of DEWEY NAVAL and LAND PARADES, CUBAN WAR SCENES, and MOVING PICTURES. For benefit of Wilson Industrial School for Girls. Tickets for sale at Tyson's (Waldorf-Astoria & Fifth Ave. Hotel) & Sherry's.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. This Wed. aft., at 3 o'clock, and Thur. aft., Nov. 23 at 3 o'clock. Tickets $1.50, $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square. The young Siegfried of the Piano. A genius.—N. Y. World.
MARK HAMBOURG
The Russian Pianist.
D'n Victor Thrane, Knabe Piano.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. Evgs. 8:15 sharp. Mat. Sat. Only.
ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Mats. Tues. B'way & 30 St. & Sat. Whirl-I-Gig & The Other Way.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. SPORTING LIFE. Evgs., 8. Matinée Sat. 2.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE MATINEE TO-DAY, 25 & 50c. THE SORROWS OF SATAN.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St. B'wy-7th Av. VICTORIA To-night, 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15
THE ROGERS BROS. in WALL STREET

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. THIS WEEK—A FOOL OF FORTUNE.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to all. Boone's Lions; Prince Tinymite.